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Genealogy of Warren,

WITH

SOME HISTORICAL SKETCHES

BY

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OF

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AND AN ARDENT PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION.

P R E F A C E.

OF late years a taste for genealogical inquiries has been introduced into this country. The utility of such inquiries it is hardly necessary to discuss; but we may venture to intimate, that these studies have a tendency to form and elevate the private character, and that they are not useless as auxiliaries to general history. In this country, to demand any special honor or office on the ground of noble descent would be considered ridiculous; but there is excusable satisfaction in tracing back our domestic histories to individuals who were distinguished in their day by the honorable, useful, or virtuous part they performed on the transient scene of action.

The writer was first led to attend to this subject, when in England in 1851, by an invitation from an excellent friend in that country, Dr. FRANCIS BOOTT, to visit monumental relics of the earliest English individuals of his name. Finding that these remains were connected with large and valuable donations for religious and charitable purposes, the interest was increased as the pursuit was continued; and he was at length induced to undertake an investigation of the whole family line, from the Norman conquest to the present day. His inquiries were stimulated and aided by the example of some of his fellow-countrymen and townsmen,—Hon. DAVID SEARS and Hon. NATHAN APPLETON,—whose researches had brought them to results very important in a domestic view. He accordingly visited the very ancient town of Lewes, the castle which was the residence of the first EARL OF WARREN, the venerable and interesting church

of Southover, and the little chapel of this church consecrated to the remains of WILLIAM and GUNDREDA, with its curious monumental stone.

The observations thus made encouraged him to a further investigation; and from the gentlemen above mentioned he discovered an antiquarian and genealogist well calculated to pursue the inquiry through the labyrinth of ancient records, heraldic visitations, and private histories. By his aid, together with the great advantage derived from the researches pursued under the direction and support of Sir GEORGE WARREN, Bart., after three or four years of inquiry and discussion on both sides of the Atlantic, a very fair and satisfactory genealogical table has been formed.

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INTERIOR VIEW OF CASTLE AT LEWES.

Built by William de Warren, 1st Earl of Warren & Surrey.

GENEALOGY.

GENEALOGY.

THE FAMILY OF WARREN has been traced, by English writers, to a Norman baron of Danish extraction. The Normans and Danes were united in their efforts to make a settlement in the northern part of France, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining a footing in that part of the country which, from the former, took the name of Normandy. One of these barons became connected by marriage with considerable families, as is related in the following account by an English author:—

This Danish knight “had Gunnora, Herfastus, Wevia, Werina, Duvelina, and Sainfra.

“Of these, GUNNORA married Richard, Duke of Normandy, who had Richard, the father also of Richard; who, dying without issue, was succeeded in the dukedom by his brother Robert, the father of King William the Conqueror; who, by Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, had Robert, Duke of Normandy; Richard, Duke of Bernay in Normandy; William, King of England; Henry, King of England; and several daughters, one of whom, named Gundred, was married to William, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey.

“WERINA, according to a large pedigree in the possession of Sir George Warren, drawn up and signed by W. Flower Norroy, and R. Glover Somerset Herald, in 1580, married Osmund de comitis villa. This Werina is said to have had, by the said Osmund,* Hugh Capet, King of France; who had Robert, King of France; who had Henry, King of France; who had Hugh the Great, brother to Philip, King of France. This Hugh was Earl of Vermandois, in right of Adela his wife, daughter and heiress of Herbert (or Hubert), fourth Earl of Vermandois. Hugh had Isabel, married to William, Earl Warren, as above; *a match in a very high degree honorable to the family of Warren, as it connected them with the blood-royal of France, as before they had been with the blood-royal of England.*”

* “This differs from the best writers of French history, who say that the father of Hugh Capet, King of France, was Hugh the Great, Count of Paris, who died in 956; which Hugh the Great was son of Robert, Duke of France; and he of Robert Fortis, Count of Orleans. It takes, however, no honor from the house of Warren, as the Earl of Vermandois was certainly related to the kings of France, and was descended from Pepin and Charlemagne.”

FIRST EARL OF WARREN.

THE first WARREN known on the English soil was WILLIAM, Earl Warren, who accompanied William the Conqueror, and who, having married the fourth daughter of William, Gundreda, we may believe to have been one of his principal and confidential auxiliaries.* He took an important part in the battle of Hastings (1066); and his services were so highly estimated by the Conqueror, that he gave him lands in almost every county in England.

“Earl Warren is named in Domesday-book as possessing lands at Sharnburn, along with Odo, Bishop of Bajeux and others, and that he had large estates in other parts, such as Westune, in Shropshire; in Essex, twenty-one lordships; in Suffolk, eighteen; in Oxfordshire, Maplederham and Gadinstone; in Hantshire, Frodinton; in Cambridgeshire, seven lordships; in Buckinghamshire, Brotone and Caurefelle; in Huntingtongshire, Chenebaltone with three other lordships; in Bedfordshire, four; in Norfolk,

* The armorial bearings of the family from the earliest known period of their existence, and which have been continued in some lines of the descendants to the present day, were what is called in heraldry *checky*. This was considered highly honorable, as the game of chess is the representation of a combat between two parties of warriors.— (*Vide* Titlepage.)

one hundred and thirty-nine lordships; in Lincolnshire, Carletune and Benington; in Yorkshire, the lordship of Coningsburgh, within the soke whereof were twenty-eight towns and hamlets.”*

This list shows the manner in which the Conqueror loaded his followers with riches and honors, at the expense of the native Saxons.

William was Earl of Warren in Normandy. Whether such a village exist in Normandy at the present time is uncertain; but, as the Normans and the Danes extensively occupied the northern regions of France, it seems probable that the village of Warren, spelt as we now spell the name, situated on the route from Brussels to Cologne, might have originated the title. At any rate, it is certain that the earl bore this title before he arrived in England. On the settlement of the friends of the Conqueror, Earl Warren selected for his residence the beautiful village of Lewes, in the county of Sussex. He erected there his castle, the remains of which are still seen on an eminence commanding the town. (Plate I.) The principal part of the castle is demolished; but the gate still continues, to show, by its massive construction, the strength of the fortress to which it was the portal. (Plate II.)

At a subsequent period, he, with his wife Gundreda, erected the Cluniac Priory, in the town of Lewes, and continued his benefactions to it during his whole life. Gundreda was a highly religious and excellent person, and no doubt it was partly through her influence that her husband was led to endow a great number of religious edifices.

At the present day, the traveller, selecting one of the lanes running to the southward of Lewes, soon comes to the pleasant suburb of Southover,

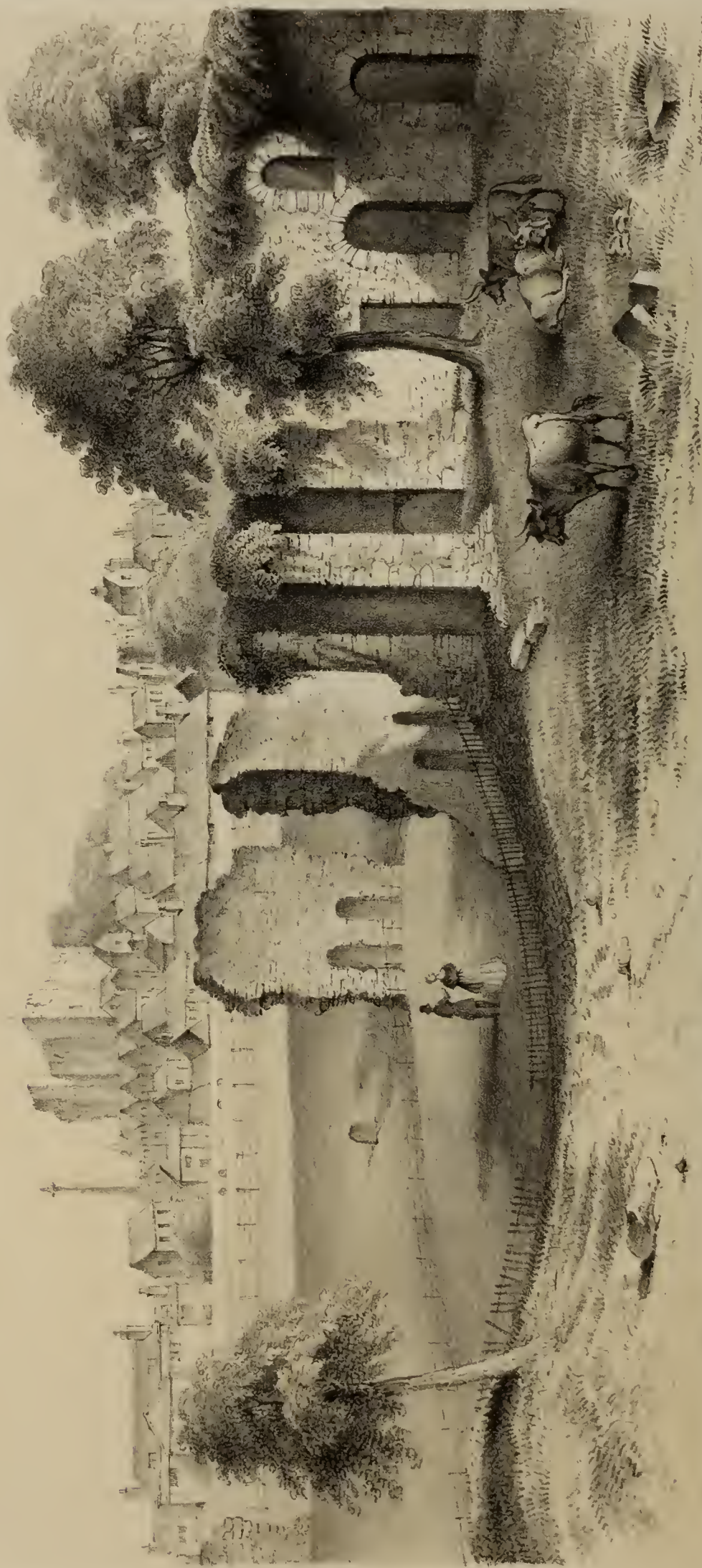
* From the Memoirs of the Ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey, and their Descendants to the Present Time. By the Rev. JOHN WATSON, M.A., F.A.S., &c. &c.



L. H. Bradburn & Co's Lith. Boston.

CASTLE IN LEWES.

Built by William de Warren, 1st Earl of Warren & Surrey



J. H. Bradford & Co. Lith. Boston

W. H. B. & Co. Lith. Boston

Where the remains of Gindrada daughter of William the Conqueror, and her Husband William de Warren, founders of the Abbey, were discovered whilst digging for the Highway through the Ruins on the 28th October, 1843

and, passing its church, will readily recognize the remains of the Priory of St. Pancras. (Plate III.) In addition to the original rich endowment, by the first Earl Warren, of lands, tithes, and possessions in various parts of England, the funds of this institution continued to increase, "until their manors, granges, fisheries, meadows, woods, benefices, mills, and nearly every other species of property, almost exceeded estimation." At the dissolution of this class of houses by Henry VIII. in 1537, the revenues of this priory were equal to £12,000 a year in that day. As nothing now remains of its once gorgeous magnificence but the offices and the outer walls, enclosing a space of nearly forty acres, the splendor and extent can only be inferred from a letter of Portmarus to Lord Cromwell, published in "Willis's History of Mitred Abbies," vol. ii.

"The churche is in length CL fote. The heygthe, LXIIJ fote. The circumference, abowte it, MDLVIIJ fote. The wall of the fore-fronte, thicke X fote. The thyckeness of the stepil-wall, X fote. The thickenes of the waules *interno*, V fote. Ther be in the churche XXXIJ pillars, standyng equally from the walles. An hygh roufe made for the belles. . . . The heygthe of the roufe before the hyghe altare is LXXXIIJ fote. In the middes of the churche, where the belles dyd hange, are CV fote. The heygthe of the stepil at the fronte is LXXXX fote."

William the Conqueror, some time after his settlement in England (1067), having occasion to go to Normandy, constituted the Earl of Warren and Richard de Benefacta, *alias* Tonebridge, justiciaries and guardians of the kingdom. An insurrection being raised by the Earls of Norfolk and Hereford, they were attacked by Earl of Warren at a place called Fagadune, and their army utterly routed. He afterwards wrote to the Conqueror, in Normandy, that his presence in England was necessary to compose the

differences which everywhere showed themselves. The following extract tells the story in the quaint language of Peter Langtoft:—

“The erle of Surry sent Hacon Henry sonne ;
He to William went, and praied him git eftsonne,
To com tille Ingland, or els alle he lesis :
Agein him wille men stond, and partie till him chesis.”

Memoirs, &c. vol. i. p. 27.

He had now conferred on him the earldom of Surrey; and he and his heirs thence enjoyed the title of Earls of Warren and Surrey,—the former being derived from a Norman, and the latter from an English source. Earl William died in 1088, his countess having died in childbirth three years before him (1085). They were interred side by side in the Cluniac Priory at Lewes. The remains of William and Gundreda were destined not to continue undisturbed. Many years after the dissolution of the convent of Lewes by Henry VIII. the beautiful monumental tablet covering their relics was discovered and transferred to the churchyard of Isfield in the neighborhood of Lewes, whence it was restored to Lewes, and in 1775 was placed in the old church of Southover, in a little chapel at one end of the church. This monument measures about five feet and a half in length, by two in breadth, narrowing at the feet.

“The slab is of black marble; and the sculpture—the kind of rich arabesque, sometimes called the Greek honeysuckle pattern, ornamented with leopards’ heads—is executed in a bold and masterly manner. The inscription, in consequence of the lower end of the stone having been broken off, is slightly imperfect.

“ ‘ Stirps Gundrada ducum, decus evi, nobile germen,
 Intulit ecclesiis Anglorum balsama morum.
 Martir
 Martha fuit miseris ; fuit ex pietate Maria.
 Pars obiit Marthe ; superest pars magna Marie.
 O pie Pancrati, testis pietatis, et equi,
 Te facit heredem ; tu clemens, suscipe matrem !
 Sexta kalendarum Junii, lux obvia, carnis
 Infregit alabastrum.’

“ We have attempted a free translation, as follows :—

“ Her age’s glory ; of the tree of dukes a noble shoot,
 GUNDRED, who England’s churches hath replenished with the fruit
 And the sweet odor of her graces. Martha-like, replete
 With charity towards the poor ; she sat at Jesus’ feet
 Like Mary. Now her Martha’s part is given to the tomb,
 Her Mary’s better part in heaven eternally shall bloom.
 O holy Pancras ! well canst thou her pious deeds attest :
 Her heir she makes thee ; as thy mother, take her to thy breast.
 The sixth before June’s calends ’twas that broke, oh fatal day !
 The alabaster of her flesh, and sent her soul away.”

Hand-Book for Lewes, p. 37.

An account of the discovery of the two coffers containing the remains of William and Gundred, from which the following extract is taken, was presented to the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, in 1845, by M. A. Lower :—

“ On Oct. 28, 1845, occurred the *great* discovery of the undoubted remains of the noble Founder and Foundress of the Priory. At the distance of about two feet from the surface, the workmen met with an oblong leaden coffer or chest, surrounded with Caen stones, and containing the

bones of a human body. On carefully removing this from the surrounding soil, and clearing away the earth from the lid, great was the astonishment and delight of the spectators to find legibly inscribed upon its upper end the word —

GVNDRADA

Meanwhile the excavations proceeded, and soon brought to light a second coffer, slightly larger than the other, and inscribed —

WILLELM

which there required no great hesitation in assigning to William de Warrene."

The coffers are each nearly three feet in length, that of William being a little longer than the other. From an examination of the bones, the height of the earl appears to have been about six feet, one or two inches; and that of the countess, five feet, eight inches, — a remarkable stature for a woman.

SECOND EARL OF WARREN.

WILLIAM, second earl, had the same titles as his father; after whose decease (being then in his minority), when he first went into England, he lodged with his retinue in the chapter-house at Lewes, which, no doubt, the first earl had built for the religious there. He made the sign of the cross, with many other great men, to the foundation-deed of Salisbury Church by Osmund the bishop, in the year 1091, at Hastings; and the words after it are "Signum Comitis Will. de Warennæ."

Dugdale says the first mention he finds of him is, that, in those military encounters which were between Hugh de Grentmesnill and Robert de Belesme, he was one of those who came to make proof of his valor. These meetings seem to have been contrived in order to strengthen the conspiracy then forming in favor of Robert, Duke of Normandy. Accordingly, when Robert landed in autumn, 1101, at Portsmouth, he was joined by many of the nobility, and amongst the rest by this Earl Warren, as also the two great men above named, who continued in the duke's army till the agreement was made between him and his brother, King Henry. Earl Warren, for the part he had borne in the dispute, forfeited his large English possessions, and was obliged to go with Duke Robert into Normandy. Not

liking, however, his situation there, he soon after complained to the duke, that, on his account, he had lost the earldom of Surrey, worth yearly a thousand pounds of silver, which was equal to fifteen thousand pounds a year at present. But, at Robert's intercession, all this was restored to him, and he was ever after one of the king's best friends.

The confidence which the king placed in this earl appears to have been well-founded; for, amidst the many attempts abroad to set up William, son of Duke Robert, he faithfully adhered to King Henry; and, when the said king lay on his deathbed, at his castle of Leons in France, he was one of the five earls who, with other great men, attended there, and settled with him the succession of the crown of England; having at that time Rohan and the country about Calais committed to his care. He afterwards attended the corpse of that king to the Abbey of Reading, where it was buried. This happened in 1135; and the year following, he was a witness to the charter which King Stephen granted at Oxford; from whence we learn, that, like the rest of the English nobility, he submitted himself to King Stephen, though he had heard the late king name Maud, his daughter, for his successor. He had no opportunity, however, to draw his sword either for or against that monarch; for the earl died before the grand attempt was made to dethrone him.

He married (after being disappointed in his application to Maud, afterwards queen to King Henry I.) Isabel, third daughter of Hugh the Great, who was Earl of Vermandoise. She was a widow of Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Mellent in Normandy, and Leicester in England. By her he had William, who succeeded to the title, Reginald de Warren, Ralph de Warren, Gundred, and Ada. Ada, the younger sister, married, in 1139, Henry, Earl of Huntington, eldest son of David, King of Scots, by whom she had three

sons and three daughters, viz. Malcome and William, both kings of Scotland, and David, Earl of Huntington; Ada, Margaret, and Maud.

Isabel, Countess of Warren, died Feb. 13, 1131. The earl died May 11, 1138, having enjoyed the title nearly fifty years, and was buried at his father's feet, in the Chapter-house of Lewes.

THIRD EARL OF WARREN.

WILLIAM, third Earl of Warren, married Adela, daughter of William Talvace, Earl of Ponthien and Sais. Their issue was an only daughter, Isabel, who married first, William de Blois; and secondly, Hamlyn Plantagenet; who, in her right, held the earldom successively.

William, the third earl, was engaged in a crusade, and slain by the Turks in 1147. His heart was brought to England, and buried at Lewes. The Countess Adela died Dec. 10, 1174, having married secondly, Patrick de Eureux, first Earl of Salisbury; by whom she had William, second Earl of Salisbury, and Patrick and Philip, both monks in the Priory of Bradenstoke.

Her second husband died in 1168.

The eldest branch of the male line having failed with the death of William, third earl, the family was continued in Reginald, second son of William, the second earl.

FOURTH EARL OF WARREN.

WILLIAM DE BLOIS, fourth Earl of Warren and Surrey, was third and youngest son of King Stephen; and, by marriage with Isabel, sole issue of William, third earl, obtained his title. By an agreement between King Stephen and Duke Henry of Normandy, his estates and houses were confirmed to him. This accession of property, in addition to that from his wife, proved to be of great value to him, when, at the death of King Stephen, he found himself the only surviving son, and obliged to renounce all claim to the throne. From data, it would appear that William could not have been more than twelve years old at the time of his marriage. It is reported by some chroniclers, that the earl united with Duke Henry of Normandy, upon the entrance of the latter into England, in 1153, although his intent was known to be hostile. Others, again, report that the duke hurried his departure from England, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy frustrated by William, who was a participator, falling from his horse, and breaking his leg. His chief titles were, Earl of Warren, Surrey, Moreton, Bologne, and Lancaster; Lord of the Honors of Eagle, of Pevensey, &c. He attended King Henry II. in the expedition against Toulouse, where he died, and was buried in 1159, leaving no issue.

FIFTH EARL OF WARREN.

HAMELINE PLANTAGENET, fifth earl, natural son of Geoffry Plantagenet, and therefore brother of Henry II., by marriage with Isabel, widow of the last earl, obtained his title in the year 1163. This union was considered so highly by Hameline, that he dropped his own coat of arms, and adopted those of his wife. In the contests between Henry II. and his sons, his name is found among those who sided with the king. He carried a sword of state before Richard I. in Normandy; and the money raised for that king's ransom, when detained a prisoner, was placed in his hands. He attended the king after his return, when John, the king's brother, was summoned before the great council at Nottingham; assisted at the king's second coronation; was a second time in the army in Normandy; and, finally, was present at the coronation of King John in May, 1199. In July of the same year (according to the Register at Lewes) died the Countess Isabel, with whom the earl was buried, May 7, 1202.

Their children were, first, William; second, Adela or Ela; third, Maud; fourth, Isabel.

Following the example of his predecessors, this earl made many and rich endowments, both for religious purposes and to individuals. He not

only confirmed "all the gifts, grants, and confirmations, &c., which his predecessors, Earls of Warren, had given to the monks of Lewes, in lands, tenements, churches, tithes, waters, woods, meadows, pastures, &c.," but added richly from his own possessions. He also made valuable donations to St. Katharine's at Lincoln, to St. Mary's at Southwark, to St. Mary's at York, to Thetford Priory, Castle Acre, and Burton Lazar. Such had been the custom of the family from the first earl.

SIXTH EARL OF WARREN.

WILLIAM, sixth earl, eldest son of Hameline and Isabel, was one of the justiciars in the king's court in 1196, by the title of Willielmus de Warennia, prior to the death of his father. After the return of King John from Normandy, an edict was issued, taking from the Normans all rents and lands in England; and the French king did the same with the English for Normandy. Thus the title of Earls of Warren, being Norman, was, in strictness, abrogated; and only that of English origin, the Earldom of Surrey, was left to the family. But, notwithstanding, the former title was continued to them (as it was expected Normandy would soon be reconquered); and vast possessions, granted in exchange for those which had been lost, were confirmed by King Henry III. in 1220.

In 1213, Earl William was one of the four barons who became surety to the pope for King John, in regard to matters of his excommunication; and was also a witness of the king's resignation of his crown at Dover, in May of the same year, to Pandulph, the pope's legate, and "to his doing homage for the same." In the subsequent contests between the king and the barons, he seems to have acted the part of mediator, becoming surety for the king; and, when the parties met at Runnymede, June 15, 1215,

he was one of the few to persuade King John to sign the Magna Charta, and was appointed to see that the king kept it. He was also a witness to the charter confirming the rights of the church and clergy of England. The following year, he, with many others, deserted the king's cause (for he had rendered himself odious to the people), and espoused that of Lewis, son of the French king; but, immediately upon the death of King John, he swore allegiance to Henry III., then an infant.

In the ninth year of his reign, King Henry III. confirmed these two great charters, Earl Warren being one of the witnesses. Within three years, the king having revoked the charter of the forest, a demand is made upon him, by Earl Warren and other barons, for its restoration, or they would obtain it by the sword. About 1237, having been entrusted previously with the keeping of the public moneys, Earl Warren is made chief counsellor of the king.

Among the many religious endowments and grants of this earl, he founded a house for crouched friars at Reigate.

His first wife was Maud, daughter of William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, who died Feb. 6, 1215, having no children. His second wife was Maud, widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and eldest daughter of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke: by her he had John and Isabel. She died March 31, 1236. He had also a natural son, called Griffin de Warren.

Earl William was taken sick at London; and, dying there in June, 1239, was buried in the church at Lewes.

SEVENTH EARL OF WARREN.

THE prænomen of John (Johannes) first appears in this family in the name of the seventh earl. Before his time, that of William had been most used; but, from the time of this seventh earl, that of John has been much affected, while the other is more rarely used. This earl was the most remarkable of the family for his distinguished political and warlike acts.

JOHN, seventh earl, son of William by Maud, his second wife, was but five years old at the time of his father's death, and could not have been more than twelve, when, in 1247, he was married to Alice, "daughter of Hugh le Brun, Earl of the Marches of Aquitaine, and sister, by the mother's side, to King Henry III." Only a year subsequent (1248), he sat in parliament to reprove the king for his exactions. In 1252, being then seventeen years of age, he was permitted to consummate the marriage-rites. In 1254, he joined the king in France. Within two years after, he took part with the king adverse to the barons, in some compulsory measures adopted by the latter, for which the king's brothers were driven from the kingdom; and Earl Warren, with other noblemen, guarded them to the seacoast. Notwithstanding the charge of the Castle of Pevensey in Sussex, given him by the king, he joined the barons, but soon after returned to the

side of the king at Oxford. The first military act of his was the gallant defence of Rochester Castle against the Earl of Leicester. But afterwards, sharing in the defeat of the king at Lewes, in 1264, he was banished by the Earl of Leicester, and most of his lands taken from him; so that he took refuge in France. Returning from abroad in about a year, the civil war was brought to a close by the defeat of the army of the barons, under the Earl of Leicester, and the death of their leader: thus Earl Warren once more regained his possessions. After one or two warlike deeds, in 1268 he received the cross from the hands of Ottobon, the pope's legate; but probably paid his vows in money, and was thus released from going in person to the Holy Land.

In 1270, "the earl had the misfortune," in the language of the Rev. John Watson, "to commit an action which could not be justified. There had been a long suit between the earl, and Alan, Lord Louche of Ashby, concerning a certain manor; which coming to a trial before the king's justices, in Westminster Hall, some reproachful words happened between the parties, which so exasperated the earl, that he and his followers, drawing their swords, set upon Lord Louche, and his eldest son, Sir Roger, in open court, and wounded them both. Some writers say that Lord Louche was slain. . . . Probably Lord Louche did not long survive the fray."

"After this misdemeanor, the earl and his attendants, being too strong to be apprehended, took boats, and, passing over the water, fled to the castle of Reigate, and there for a while made preparations to defend themselves. The king, however, being justly provoked at this violent interruption of public justice, and resolving not to let it pass unpunished, sent to the earl, commanding him to appear at court, and abide the law

of the kingdom; but this summons, through fear of imprisonment, he refused to comply with. On which, Prince Edward, with some forces, was sent down to bring him to obedience; and he was no sooner arrived in the neighborhood of the castle, but the earl (persuaded by the Earl of Gloucester, and the Lord Henry, son to the King of the Romans) met him on foot, and, with great humility imploring mercy, gave up himself a prisoner."

For this act he was fined ten thousand marks, and obliged to go on foot, with fifty of his followers, from the New Temple to Westminster Hall, and there make oath that the deed was committed in the heat of passion, and not from previous malice.

After the death of Henry III., the earl swore allegiance to Edward I.; and early in the reign of the latter king occurred the following transaction, according to Holinshed:—

"King Edward, standing in need of money, devised a new shift to serve his turne, as this: Whereas he was chiefe lorde of many lordeshippes, manours, possessions, and tenementes, he well understoode, that, partely by length and proces of time, and partely by casualties, during the troubles of the civill warres, many men's evidences, as theyr charters, deedes, copies, and other writings, were lost, wasted, and made awaye, hee therefore, under colour to put the statute of *Quo warranto* in execution, whiche was ordeyned this yere in the parliament holden at Gloucester in August last paste, as some write, did nowe comaunde, by publike proclamation, that all suche as held any landes or tenementes of hym shuld come and shew by what right and title they helde the same; that by suche meanes their possessions might returne unto him by escheate, as chiefe lord of the same, and so to be solde or redeemed agayne at his handes. This was thought to be a sore

proclamation, that a more grevous had not lightly been herd of. Men in every part made complaint, and shewed themselves grevously offended, so that the kyng, by meanes thereof, came into great hatred of his people; but the meane sort of men, though they stode in defence of theyr right, yet it avayled them but litle, bycause they had no evidence to shew; so that they were constrained to be quiet wyth losse, rather than to strive agaynste the streame. Many were thus called to answeere, till at lengthe the Lorde John Warren, Earle of Surrey, a man greatly beloved of the people, perceyving the king to have caste his net for a praye, and that there was not one whyche spake against him, determined to stand against those so bitter and cruell proceedings; and therefore, being called afore the justices aboute this matter, he appeared; and, being asked by what righte he held his landes, he sodenly drawing forth an olde rusty sworde, — ‘By this instrument (sayd he) doe I hold my landes, and by the same I entende to defende them. Our ancestours, comming into this realme with William Conquerour, conquered theyr landes with the sworde, and wyth the same will I defende me from all those that shall be aboute to take them from me: he did not make a conqueste of this realme alone; our progenitors were with him as participators and helpers with him.’ ” — *Memoirs, &c.*, vol. i. pp. 249, 250.

Notwithstanding these and other legal contests with the crown, the earl assisted the king in laying the foundation of Vale-royal Abbey, in Cheshire, in 1277, and received from him, in the course of a few years, many valuable grants and castles; among others, those of Dynas-Bran,* in Wales, and Hope Castle, with the lordships of Bromfield and Yale. In 1290, the

* The remains of Dynas-Bran Castle still exist, and add to the picturesque beauty of the romantic vale of Langoflen, near which they are situated.

earl was concerned in settling affairs between England and Scotland; preparing for the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Eric, King of Norway, and Queen of Scotland, with Prince Edward, son of the king. During the dissensions between the two kingdoms, the Scots, on the death of Margaret, obtained by treachery the Castle of Dunbar, from which they were driven by the forces under Earl Warren, who, following up his advantages, compelled the King of Scotland to resign the crown to Edward, who made the earl governor of the kingdom. In the autumn of 1297 occurred the battle of Sterling, wherein, from disagreement among the English leaders, the earl was routed, and went with all haste to London to consult with Prince Edward, the king being then in France. Upon his return, the king took the field in person; and, having obtained much success, the Scots sought the intercession of Pope Boniface; the reply to whose haughty letter was an instrument dated at Lincoln, Feb. 12, 1300, asserting the superiority of King Edward over the King of Scotland, with the seals of the barons affixed; and the first of these was the seal of the Earl of Warren.

The earl died at the age of sixty-nine at Kennington, near London, Sept. 27, 1304, having previously assumed the command of the army in the north of Scotland. The following epitaph was inscribed upon his grave-stone in the church at Lewes:—

“ Vous ke passez, ov bouche close

Priez pur cely ke cy repose :

En vie come vous estiz jadis fu,

Et vous tiel serretz come je fu ;

“ Sire Johan Count de Gareyn gyst ycy ;

Dieu de sa alme eit mercy.

Ke pur sa alme priera

Troiz mill jours de pardon avera.”

The Countess Alice is said, by some writers, to have died in 1256: the register of Lewes, however, makes it 1290.

Their issue were William, Eleanor, and Isabel. William was unfortunately killed in a tournament at Croydon, Dec. 15, 1286; leaving a child, Alice. A son, JOHN, was born after his father's death; and he obtained the titles and estates of his grandfather.

EIGHTH EARL OF WARREN.

JOHN, eighth earl, son of William, and heir to his grandfather, the preceding earl, was born June 30, 1286, and of course was not eighteen years old when his grandfather died. At the age of nineteen, he married Joan, daughter of Henry, Earl of Barr, and granddaughter of King Edward I. through his daughter Eleanor. He was twice summoned to parliament, and was knighted at London. He attended the king in his expedition to Scotland, and was with him when he died. King Edward II. having ascended the throne, and going into France to marry the French king's daughter, in January, 1308, the Earl of Warren was of his retinue. Upon their return, the war with Bruce still continuing, the earl, with one or two others of the nobility, accompanied the king into Scotland; the remainder refusing to do so, in consequence of the favors lavished by Edward upon his minion, Piers de Gaveston. Great and growing discontent at the favoritism of the king led to the formation of a powerful faction among the barons, who, in defiance of the king's protection, besieged the favorite in Scarborough Castle, which he was obliged to surrender, and soon after was beheaded.

In another expedition to Scotland, in 1317, the wife of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was forcibly abducted by a knight in the service of the Earl of Warren, and it is even said with the private knowledge of the king. For this rash act his manors on the north side of the Trent were ravaged by the earl; and an exchange of manors was ultimately effected, with a divorce between the Earl of Lancaster and his countess. The king having summoned a new parliament in 1318, preparatory to another excursion into Scotland, the nobles attended with many forces; and, among others, the Earl of Warren, with two hundred foot-soldiers. In 1321, the lords of the marches resorted to high-handed measures, and compelled the earl, with others, to join with them in the expulsion of the Spencers from the kingdom. For these acts, for indignities offered to Queen Isabella, and for his alliance with the Scots, the indignation of Edward II. at length burst forth against the Earl of Lancaster; and in January, 1322, he took the field in person. The insurgents, early in the following March, took possession of Burton-upon-Trent, and defended the bridge over the river. On March 11, the king sealed a commission, directing Edmund, Earl of Kent, and John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, "to pursue and arrest the Earl of Lancaster, and all his party, and to besiege and take his castle of Pontefract." The defeat and beheading of the rebellious earl, before the end of March, are matters of general history.

In 1327, the twentieth year of his reign, Edward II. was driven from the throne in favor of his son, Prince Edward, then a lad of fourteen; and Earl Warren was both a witness to the former king's resignation, and one of the twelve appointed to govern during the new king's minority.

In the first year of Edward III., the earl was with the king at Stanhope Park, when the Scots avoided battle by suddenly decamping in the night-

time, thus giving a ludicrous turn to this mighty expedition. Hostile feelings existed between the two nations, notwithstanding repeated truces, until open war was declared by the siege of Berwick Castle, in March, 1333; in the final battle for which — called the Battle of Halidon Hill, in July following — the Scots were totally defeated. During this time, the earl was in the royal army; and for the services rendered King Baliol, in a subsequent rising of the Scots, was made Earl of Strathern, a title which he enjoyed till his death. King Edward having asserted a claim to the crown of France, the pope interfered to preserve peace, and sent two cardinals as ambassadors to England, who were received by the Earl of Warren and the Duke of Cornwall. In 1339, he was one of the sureties to the projected marriage of the Black Prince with Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Brabant.

Notwithstanding the wild career of his early life, about this period the Earl of Warren was married to Isabel de Houland. And immediately after, by an indenture between him and the king, dated at Chautune, June 2d, 20 Edward III., land, possessions, and protection were secured to the one; and, on the other, pledges were given "that the whole inheritance of this earl, with the name and arms of Warren, should be preserved by the blood-royal, in the blood of him the said earl."

He died, like the former earls, possessed of much land and other wealth; and, like them, made large grants to the abbey at Lewes, to other religious houses, and to individuals. In his will he styled himself John, Earl of Warren, Surrey, and Strathern, Lord of Bromfield and Yale. According to the register at Lewes, Earl Warren died June 30, 1347, aged exactly sixty-one years, — the day of his death being the anniversary of his birth; and he was buried in the abbey at Lewes. Some assert that he

died without lawful issue, and therefore the inheritance went to Alice, his sister, who married Edmund, Earl of Arundel. It certainly admits of question whether Joan de Basing, Katherine, and Isabel, to whom he left legacies, were not daughters of Isabel de Houland.

REVERSION OF THE TITLE TO THE CROWN.

By the contract made with King Edward III., the eighth earl gave up his title and immense property to the king, because he had no direct legal heir; the king, on his part, making a condition that the name and title should always be maintained in a branch of the royal family. But the king took the estate, and paid no attention to his part of the contract. The title and property were thus alienated for ever from the family. It would have been easy for the earl to have selected one of the most prominent descendants from his ancestors to sustain the name and honors of his family; but, influenced by his affection for the king, and the hope that his name would be inseparably interwoven with that of the royal blood, he sacrificed the hopes of his honorable line. The family, however, was continued through Reginald, second son of the second Earl of Warren and Surrey.

The following extract may be adduced, to show the intimate relation of the royal line of England and the family of Warren:—

“The first Earl of Warren and Surrey married Gundred, daughter of King William I., who also was the earl’s relation before; the said King William being the third descendant from Gunnora, daughter of a Danish

knight, whose brother, Herfastus, was great-grandfather to William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey. By means of the above Gunnora's marrying Richard, Duke of Normandy, and through the double connection there was between William the Conqueror and the family of Warren, these last became related to the following crowned heads (to say nothing of a very great number of dukes, earls, barons, &c.), viz.: William II. and Henry I., sons of the Conqueror; which Henry married Maud, daughter of Malcome III., King of Scots. This Maud came by Margaret, sister to Edgar Etheling, and daughter of Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, the Saxon king; thus uniting in the sovereignty the two families of the Norman and Saxon line. The next crowned head was King Stephen; to whom the family of Warren was related, as he was son of Alice, fourth daughter of the Conqueror, and sister to Gundred above named. The earl's family became still nearer connected with the crown by the marriage of William de Blois, third son of King Stephen, who married Isabel, daughter and heiress of William, the third Earl of Warren and Surrey. This Isabel was remarried to Hameline Plantagenet, natural son of Geoffroy Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou; which Geoffroy was brother to Henry II., King of England. This Hameline had William, Earl of Warren and Surrey; who had John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, who married Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, Earl of March, and sister, by the mother's side, to King Henry III. Isabel, daughter of this Earl of Warren and Surrey, married John de Baliol, afterwards King of Scots. John, grandson of the last-named earl, had an offer made him by King Edward I. of a wife, in the person of Joan, daughter of Henry, Earl of Barr; which Joan was niece to the said king, by means of the said Earl of Barr's marrying Eleanor, eldest daughter of the said King Edward. This offer he accepted; but, having no lawful issue, he granted, out of his

great affection to King Edward III., the reversion of his whole estate to the crown ; in consequence of which, all his castles, vills, manors, and other possessions, which were exceeding large, came to the crown in the person of King Edward III., who disposed of the same in the way which he thought would best promote his own interest ; but he neither gave any of them to the collateral branches of the family in the male descent, nor confirmed to them that title which they had a right to.

“ Thus intimately connected with the blood-royal of England was the noble family of Warren ; a connection which may truly enough be said not to be lost, even yet ; for his Majesty, King George III., may be deduced from King William the Conqueror, whether his line be drawn through the whole succession of crowned heads in England, or through the different illustrious houses abroad, from which his majesty is sprung.” — *Memoirs of the Earls of Warren and Surrey.*

THE FAMILY DESCENT.

REGINALD DE WARREN, second son of William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, and brother to William, third earl, married Adelia, daughter of Roger de Mowbray; by whom —

WILLIAM DE WARREN, only son and heir, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir William de Haydon, Knight, Com., Norfolk; by whom —

SIR JOHN DE WARREN, Knight, who married Alice, daughter of Roger de Townshend, Esq., in Norfolk; by whom —

JOHN DE WARREN, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh de Port, of Etwall, in Derbyshire, Knight; by whom —

SIR EDWARD DE WARREN, Knight, who married Maud de Nerford, in the county of Norfolk, daughter of Richard de Skegeton. Their children were Ralph, Sir William, Sir Edward, John. "The first and last of these died without issue; as also did Sir William, who was with King Edward III. at the siege of Calais, in 1347." But —

SIR EDWARD DE WARREN, Knight, third son of his father, married Cecily, "daughter, and at last heiress, of Sir Nicholas de Eton, Knight, by Joan de Stokeport, his wife; which Cecily had been divorced from Sir John Ardene;" by whom —

SIR JOHN DE WARREN, Knight, only son and heir, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Stafford, of Wickham. By the failure of issue male in the family of Eton, Sir John Warren succeeded to the Stokeport estate at the death of his cousin Isabel, daughter of Sir Richard de Stokeport. Issue, Nicholas and Margaret.

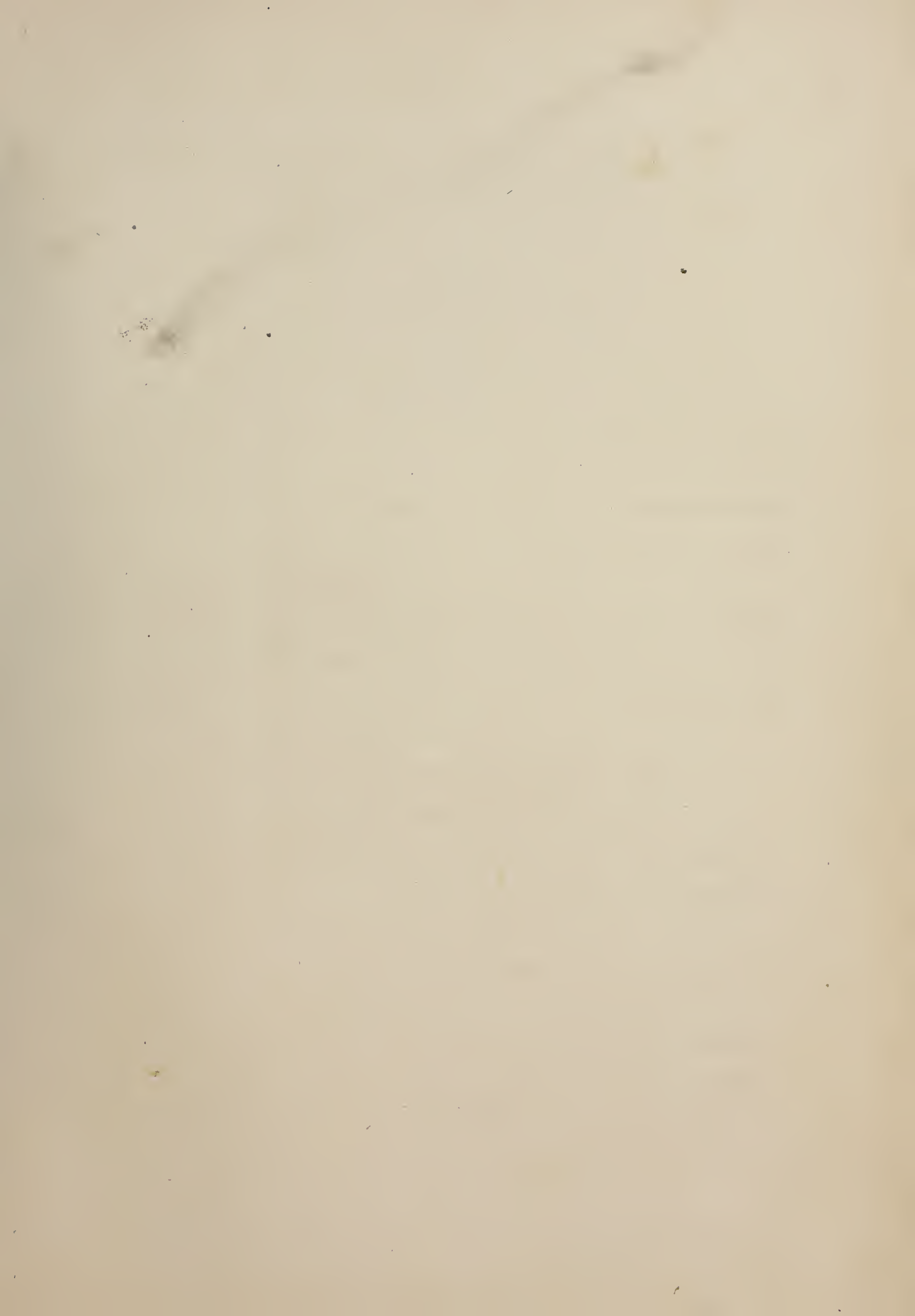
NICHOLAS DE WARREN, only son of Sir John, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard de Wynnington, Knight; by whom Sir Lawrence and Emma.

SIR LAWRENCE DE WARREN, Knight, born about 1394, married Margery, daughter of Hugh Bulkeley, Esq. Their children were, first, John; second, Randle or Ralf; third, Margery; fourth, Joan; fifth, Cicely; sixth, Margaret; seventh, Elizabeth.

JOHN DE WARREN, Esq., eldest son of Sir Lawrence, born 1414, married Isabel, "daughter of Sir John Stanley, of Latham, Knight of the Garter, and Steward of the Household to King Henry IV." Their children were, first, Elizabeth; second, Sir Lawrence; third, Jane; fourth, Margaret; fifth, John; sixth, Richard; seventh, Henry; eighth, Joan.

SIR LAWRENCE DE WARREN, Knight, son of John, married Isabel, daughter of Robert Legh, of Adlington in Cheshire, Esq.; by whom Sir John, William, and several other children. From William are descended the line of Admiral John Borlace Warren, Bart.

SIR JOHN DE WARREN, Knight, eldest son and heir of Sir Lawrence, married, about 1480, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, Com., Lancaster, Knight. The children were, first, Lawrence; second, Richard; third, Nicholas; fourth, Jerom; fifth, Ralph; and two daughters. Perhaps some of these were by his second wife, who was Joan or Jane, daughter of Ralph Ardene, of Harden, Esq. This Joan had two husbands before Sir John, and a fourth after his decease.





L. H. Bradford & Co.'s Lith. Boston.

CHURCH IN HEADBORO, DEVON.

As it now stands.

LAWRENCE DE WARREN, Esq., first son of Sir John, married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Piers (called also Perkin) Legh, of Lyme, in Cheshire, Knight. The children were, first, Cecily; second, Mabil; third, Sir Edward; fourth, Helen; fifth, Margaret; sixth, Dorothy; seventh, Randolph; eighth, Ann; ninth, Catharine; tenth, Jane; eleventh, Isabel; twelfth, Lawrence; thirteenth, George; fourteenth, a second Edward: the two last were twins. By his second wife, Sibil, widow of William Honford, Esq., he had no children.

Sir EDWARD WARREN, Knight, first son of Lawrence, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Booth, of Dunham Massey, Knight. The children were, first, Francis, whom he disinherited; second, John; third, Lawrence; fourth, Edward; fifth, Edward; sixth, Peter; seventh, Helen; eighth, Joan; ninth, Margaret; tenth, Ethelred; eleventh, Ann. He died Oct. 12, 1558.

JOHN WARREN, Esq., second son, but heir, of Sir Edward, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux, of Sefton, in Lancashire, Knight. The children were, first, Sir Edward; second, Lawrence; third, Richard; fourth, John; fifth, Ralph; sixth, William; seventh, George; eighth, Dorothy; ninth, Mary; tenth, Eleanor; eleventh, Frances; twelfth, Ann; thirteenth, Lucia.

Sir EDWARD WARREN, Knight, son of John, was knighted in the Irish wars, towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawsworth, Knight, who died without issue. He married, second, Ann, daughter of Sir William Davenport, of Bramall, Knight; by whom, first, John, who died young; second, John; third, Ralph or Randle; fourth, Humphry; fifth, William; sixth, Margaret; seventh, second Margaret; eighth, Ann; ninth, Frances; tenth, Margaret; eleventh, Catharine; twelfth, Dorothy; thirteenth, Ann. He

married, third, Susan, sixth daughter of Sir William Booth, of Dunham Massey, Knight; by whom he had eleven children. He died Nov. 13, 1609.

JOHN WARREN, Esq., second son and heir of Sir Edward, married Ann, daughter of George Ognel, of Bilsley, in Warwickshire; by whom, first, Edward; second, John; third, Lawrence. He died June 20, 1621.

EDWARD WARREN, Esq., eldest son and heir of John, was born May 10, 1605. From his size and strength, he was known by the soubriquet, "Stag Warren." He married, first, Margaret, second daughter of Henry Ardene, of Harnden, near Stockport, Esq.; by whom, first, Ann; second, John; third, Humphry; fourth, Henry; fifth, Charles; sixth, Edward; seventh and eighth, twins, Radcliffe and Posthumus, whose premature birth, in consequence of injurious treatment of their mother by a party of soldiers, caused her death. Edward married, second, Ann, daughter of Hough, and widow of Humphrey Booth, of Salford, Gent.; by whom no issue. He died in September, 1687.

JOHN WARREN, Esq., first son and heir of Edward, born Aug. 12, 1630, married Ann, daughter and heiress of Hugh Cooper, of Chorley in Lancashire, Esq.; by whom, first, John; second, Margaret; third, Edward; fourth, Hugh. This John was appointed judge in 1681, and died March 20, 1705.

EDWARD WARREN, Esq., son and heir of John, born September, 1659; married, first, Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Talbot, of Salebury and Dinkley, in Lancashire, Esq.; by whom, first, John; second, Edward; third, Anna Dorothea; fourth, Margaret; fifth, Catharine; sixth, Talbot; seventh, Mary. Edward Warren married, second, Margaret, sister of William Spencer, Esq., of Lancashire; by whom, first, Spencer; second, Henry; third, William; fourth, Mary; fifth, Alice; sixth, Eleanor.

JOHN WARREN, Esq., "son and heir of Edward, was born July 15, 1679, and died unmarried in 1729."

EDWARD WARREN, Esq., by death of John, his brother, succeeded to the estate. He married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of George, Earl of Cholmondeley; by whom, first, Sir George; second, Harriot; third, Elizabeth. In 1731, he served as high sheriff for the county of Chester, and died Sept. 7, 1737.

SIR GEORGE WARREN, Knight of the Bath, only son and heir of Edward, married, first, Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Revel, Esq., of Fetcham, in Surrey; by whom Elizabeth Harriot, who married the Right Honorable Thomas James Bulkely, Viscount Bulkely, of Cashel, in the County of Tipperary, in Ireland. Sir George married, second, Frances, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Baronet of Parham, in Sussex.

Sir George claimed to be the representative of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, and applied to the British Parliament to reinstate him in the honors of that dignity, of which the family had been deprived by the alienation of the last earl.

A M E R I C A N B R A N C H E S.

FROM the Genealogical Table, it appears that, about 1458, Sir Lawrence de Warren, Knight, married Isabel, daughter of Robert Legh, of Adlington, in Cheshire, Esq. The issue of this marriage were Sir John and William. The descendants of the former have been traced. William, the younger son of Sir Lawrence, "settled in Caunton, in Nottinghamshire, and was possessed of Cressel, Weston, and Medelthorp, all in that county." From him was directly descended the distinguished Sir John Borlace Warren, Baronet, of Stapleford, in the county of Nottingham. By Ann, his wife, William had two sons, John and William.

JOHN succeeded to his father's estates, and died in 1525, possessed of various lands in the county of Nottingham. By Elizabeth his wife, he had Gregory and John.

JOHN, the younger son, removed to Headboro' (Plate IV.), in the parish of Ashburton, in Devonshire, where he married, and had issue, Christopher Warren; whose son, William, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Mable, of Calstocke, in Cornwall. This Anne being left a widow, married, second, William Cutting, of Woodland, in Devonshire. By her first marriage was born Christopher Warren, son and heir, who married Alice, daughter of



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HOUSE IN HENBORO, DEVON.

Ancient seat of the Warren family, as it now stands.

Thomas Webb, of Sidnam, in Devonshire. They had seven children: first, Robert; second, John; third, Thomas; fourth, Richard; fifth, Christopher; sixth, William; seventh, Anne.

ROBERT, the eldest son, parson of Rame, in Cornwall, married Margaret, daughter of Peter Burges, of Petertavy, in Devonshire.

JOHN WARREN came fellow-passenger with Governor Winthrop in the "~~Arabella~~," and arrived in Salem, June 12, 1630. From Salem the company went in search of a suitable place for settlement, and fixed upon Charlestown, which they then called Charlton. Finding it difficult to supply themselves with good water, on account of their number, they accepted the invitation of Rev. William Blackstone, an Episcopal minister, who had settled himself in Boston, at the westerly part of the town. He told them there was plenty of water in Shawmut, and urged them to come over to his peninsula. This invitation they accepted. Winthrop and his whole party passed over to Shawmut, afterwards called Boston out of respect to the city from which many of them sprang.

During their residence in Charlestown, Winthrop, who was leader of the party which had obtained their charter, and who was, in consequence, made governor, wrote a letter to his son in England, dated July 23, 1630, in which he mentioned various debts due to him, and sums which he wished to have paid. Among the former was a debt from John Warren, which seems to have been incurred for money advanced in England before their departure, as appears from his having given a bond to Governor Winthrop's son: "John Warren hath appointed money to be paid to you by the bond he left with you. He owes beside £10, beside his present provisions."

The name of John Warren appears in the first list of those who took the freeman's oath, which was May 18, 1631, though there was a previous list formed of those who wished to take the oath in 1630, but for some reason did not do so. The number of those who took the oath at the same time was one hundred and eighteen.

This John was ^{most} probably the father of Peter, whose eldest son was named John, and from whom the Boston line of descent is traceable with perfect clearness and certainty.

This John had a son named John, the name of son that Peter was born. Peter came from some one else, uncertain.

John was born in 1628.

PETER WARREN, born in 1628, is first mentioned in Suffolk Deeds as purchasing land in Boston, on Essex-street, of Theodore Atkinson, March 8, 1659, and is there styled "marriner." He married, first, Sarah, daughter of Robert Tucker, of Dorchester, Aug. 1, 1660; by whom he had, first, John, born Sept. 8, 1661; second, Joseph, born Feb. 19, 1663; third, Benjamin, born July 25, 1665; fourth, Elizabeth, born Jan. 4, 1667; fifth, Robert, born Dec. 14, 1670; sixth, Ebenezer, born Feb. 11, 1672; seventh, Peter, born April 20, 1676.

He married, second, Hannah; by whom he had Hannah, born May 19, 1680; Mary, born Nov. 24, 1683; Robert, born Dec. 24, 1684.

He married, third, Esther. The wives were all members of the Old South Church, in Boston; and in the records of that church are found the baptisms of the children.



WARREN HOUSE, IN WARREN ST. ROXBURY.

Built in 1720 by Joseph Warren

He died at Boston, Nov. 15, 1704, aged seventy-six years; and his will is in Suffolk Probate.

JOSEPH, second son of Peter and Sarah Warren (John, eldest son, being probably dead), sold the Essex-street estate in 1714, reserving to the surviving widow, Esther, a life-estate. Joseph then removed to Roxbury, and built the family house in Warren-street in 1720. (Plate V.) He married Deborah, daughter of Samuel Williams, and sister of Rev. John Williams, who was taken captive by the Indians in Deerfield, and underwent many perilous adventures. He died at Roxbury, July 13, 1729, aged sixty-six years, as appears by the records of that town. It appears also, by the Boston records, that he was born Feb. 19, 1663.* They had eight children; one of which was Joseph, born Feb. 2, 1696.

JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Deborah Warren, was born, as already stated, Feb. 2, 1696, and married Mary, daughter of Dr. Samuel Stevens, May 29, 1740. He was the first who produced the species of russet apple with a red blush, called by the name of "Warren Russet" or "Roxbury Russet." The children of this marriage were, first, Joseph; second, Samuel; third, Ebenezer; fourth, John. The manner of his decease is thus stated in the "Boston News-Letter," from a note dated Roxbury, Oct. 25, 1755:—

"On Wednesday last, a sorrowful accident happened here. As Mr. Joseph Warren, of this town, was gathering apples from a tree, standing upon a ladder at a considerable distance from the ground, he

* I am indebted for this fact, which happens to be important, from the coincidence of the Boston and Roxbury records, to Hon. JAMES SAVAGE, a gentleman well known for his archæological researches.

fell from thence, broke his neck, and expired in a few moments. He was esteemed a man of good understanding, — industrious, upright, honest, and faithful; a serious, exemplary Christian; a useful member of society. He was generally respected amongst us, and his death is universally lamented."

He was buried in the Roxbury Burying-ground, where his gravestone is still to be seen. His wife, Mary, survived him forty-five years, and died in the paternal mansion in 1800. She was a woman of fine understanding and great piety, and was an object of general interest in the town of Roxbury.

JOSEPH, eldest son of Joseph and Mary, was born at Roxbury, June 11, 1741. In 1759, he graduated from Harvard College; in 1760, kept school in Roxbury. He studied medicine in Boston with Dr. James Loyd, and settled as a physician in that place. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Richard Hooton, of Boston, Sept. 6, 1764; by whom he had, first, Joseph; second, Richard; third, Elizabeth; fourth, Mary, who married Judge Newcomb, of Greenfield, and at her death left one son, Joseph Warren Newcomb, Esq., attorney-at-law, now resident in the city of Washington.

Becoming a distinguished patriot, Joseph Warren pronounced the town-orations of March 5th, in 1771 and 1775; was active in the battle of Lexington, and in a combat which terminated in the destruction of a British ship-of-war on Chelsea Beach. He was President of the Provincial Congress, received a commission of Major-General from that body, and was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, aged thirty-four years and six days, on June 17, 1775. At the time of his decease, he was Grand Master of all the



L. H. Bradford & Co. Lith. Boston

WARREN HOUSE, 11 WARREN ST. EXTER

Rebuilt in 1846, by Dr. John C. Warren.

Lodges of Freemasons in the United States.² The body, which had been deposited at Bunker Hill, and had lain there till March, 1776, was then exhumed, and recognized by his brothers, from the circumstance that the left upper cuspidatus, or eye-tooth, had been secured in its place by a golden wire. The remains were then carried to the King's Chapel, and an eloquent eulogium pronounced by Hon. Perez Morton. After the ceremonials were completed, the remains were deposited in the tomb of GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT, Esq., a friend of the family. In 1825, when the foundation of Bunker Hill Monument was laid, it was thought proper to discover, identify, and preserve them; but, those who were concerned in the ceremonies of 1776 having passed off the stage, the last place of deposit had been forgotten, and was unknown. After a long search, in which the writer had an opportunity of recognizing the relics of the amiable though unfortunate author of the war, Major Pitcairn, the lost remains were discovered in the Minot Tomb, in the Granary Burying-ground, at the distance of a few steps from the house of the writer. They were recognized by the condition of the eye-tooth above mentioned, and the mark of the fatal bullet behind the left ear; were carefully collected, deposited in a box of hard wood, designated by a silver plate, and placed in the Warren Tomb in St. Paul's Church, Boston. The following inscription was affixed:—

In this Tomb

ARE DEPOSITED THE EARTHLY REMAINS

OF

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN,

WHO WAS KILLED

IN THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,

ON THE

17TH JUNE, 1775.

The life of General Warren forms a part of the history of the country; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to give a minute account of it here. Sketches may be found in Rees's Encyclopedia, Thatcher's Medical Biography, Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators, and in many periodical publications. Mr. Bancroft, the historian, is possessed of facts, of an important nature, which relate to his political career, and which will probably be displayed in a manner to give fresh interest to the character of this devoted patriot. Owing to the kindness of a friend, we have had the opportunity of collecting a number of documents from the American Archives, which will serve in some measure to illustrate the character of the author, and the state of feeling which pervaded the country at the time he wrote. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

SAMUEL, second son of Joseph and Mary, remained on the paternal farm, in company with his mother, and cultivated it. He never married.

EBENEZER, third son of Joseph and Mary, was born in Roxbury, Sept. 14, 1748; married Ann Tucker, of Boston, in 1774. He was a member of the convention which adopted the Federal Constitution; a representative in the General Court of the town of Foxboro', Mass.; a Judge of the Common Pleas in the county of Norfolk. He had ten children, and died at Foxboro', Jan. 1, 1824.

JOHN, fourth and youngest son of Joseph and Mary Warren, was born in 1753. He graduated at Harvard University in 1771; and, having studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Warren (afterwards General Warren), established himself in medical practice in Salem, in 1773. He was surgeon in the Essex regiment, which marched to the battle of Lexington in 1775;



Engraved by H. W. Langdon from an original picture by Copley in the possession of Dr. John C. Warren

Joseph Warren

joined the army in the siege of Boston, immediately on the battle of Bunker Hill, as surgeon; continued in it till after the campaign in the Jerseys in 1777; subsequently was appointed hospital-surgeon in Boston, and continued so during the war. (*Vide* Appendix B.) He married Abigail, daughter of Governor John Collins, of Newport, R. I., in 1777. He established the first medical school in New England, at Cambridge, in 1781; delivered the first Boston Fourth-of-July Oration in 1783; was chosen President of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1803; subsequently, of the Humane and Agricultural Societies. He was Grand Master of all the Lodges of Freemasons in Massachusetts.

Dr. Warren was eminent as a literary and political writer; an eloquent lecturer; the author of many valuable papers in the "Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society," in the "New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery," and in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences." His last work, published in 1813, was entitled, "A View of the Mercurial Practice in Febrile Diseases," and presented many new and important original observations on the treatment of the fevers of this country.

For two or three years preceding his death, he labored under an organic affection of the heart, which finally brought on inflammation of the lungs, of which he died April 4, 1815. A eulogy was pronounced before the Medical Society by James Jackson, M.D., in the same place and on the same day of the month, where, thirty-nine years before, the oration had been pronounced over the remains of his brother. Another oration was delivered before the Grand Lodge of Masons by Josiah Bartlett, M.D.; and an eloquent sermon was preached in Brattle-street Church by Joseph McKean, D.D. His wife, Abigail, died 1832.

The following inscription to his memory, written by George Ticknor, Esq., is taken from the monument erected in St. Paul's Church, in Boston:—

H. J.

J O H A N N E S W A R R E N

BOSTONIENSIS,

TEMPORIBUS SUIS ILLUSTRIS,

NEC POSTERITATI OBLIVISCENDUS.

BELLO CIVILI SEMPER REI PUBLICÆ DEDITUS ;

JUVENTUTEM PATRIÆ SACRAVIT.

MEDICUS, INTER PRIMOS,

CHIRURGUS FACILE PRINCEPS,

NOVANGLIÆ

PRIMAM MEDICINÆ SCHOLAM

IPSIUS LABORIBUS FUNDATAM,

PER XXX ANNOS

DOCTRINA SUSTULIT,

ELOQUENTIA ILLUMINAVIT.

QUID VERUM, QUID HONESTUM,

QUID SCIENTIÆ, QUID BONO PUBLICO PROFUTURUM,

EXEMPLO DOCUIT,

VITÆ STUDIO PROMOVIT.

ERGA DEUM PIETATE,

ERGA HOMINES BENEVOLENTIA SINCERA IMBUTUS,

SUMMAM SEVERITATEM

SUMMÆ HUMANITATI JUNXIT.

UNIVERSITATIS HARVARDIANÆ PROFESSOR,

SOCIETATIS PHILANTHROPICÆ PRÆSES,

SOCIETATIS MEDICÆ MASSACHUSETTENSIS PRÆSES.

NULLUS ILLI DEFICIT HONOS.

VITA PERACTA NON DEEST OMNIUM LUCTUS.

NATUS DIE XXVII JULII A.D. MDCCLIII.

OBIIT DIE IV. APRILIS A.D. MDCCCXV.

The children of Dr. John Warren were, first, John Collins Warren, born Aug. 1, 1778; second, Joseph; third, Mary; fourth, Abigail; fifth, Rebecca; sixth, Harriet; seventh, Henry; eighth, Edward.



John Warren

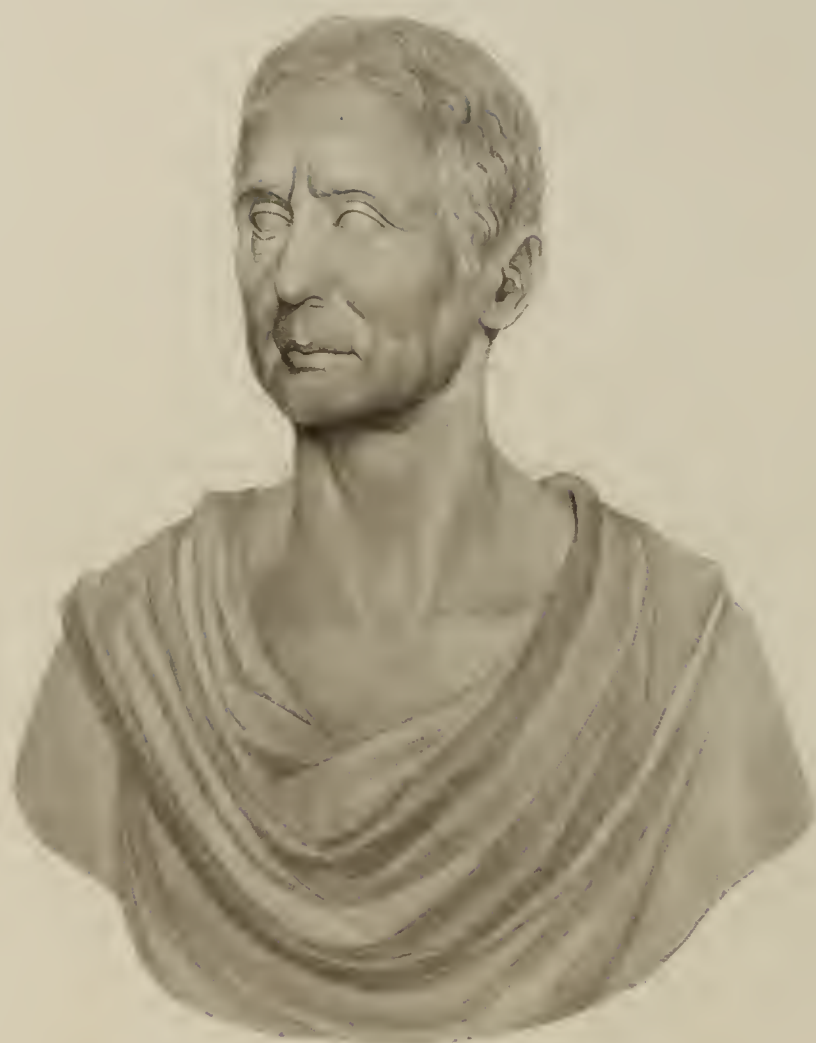


PLATE I.
A. D. 1791. 1792.

JOHN COLLINS, the eldest son of John and Abigail Warren, married, first, Susan Powell, the daughter of Hon. Jonathan Mason, Nov. 17, 1803; by whom he had, first, John, born, Sept. 16, 1804, who died young; second, Susan Powell, born July 23, 1806; third, Jonathan Mason, born Feb. 5, 1811; fourth, James Sullivan, born Nov. 21, 1812; fifth, Mary Collins, born Jan. 19, 1816; sixth, Emily, born May 10, 1818. His first wife dying June 3, 1841, he married, second, Anna Winthrop, the daughter of Governor Thomas L. Winthrop, October, 1843; by whom there was no issue. She died Dec. 17, 1850.

JOSEPH, the second son of John and Abigail Warren, removed to Maine, where he married, and had for children, first, Harriet, born in 1805; second, Joseph, born in 1807; third, John, born in 1809; fourth, Edward, born in 1811; fifth, Mary Ann, born in 1813; sixth, Henry Augustus, born in 1815; seventh, Abby, born in 1817; eighth, Frances Adeline, born in 1820.

MARY, third child of John and Abigail Warren, was married to John Gorham, M.D., in 1808. The issue of this marriage were, first, Julia, born in 1810; second, John, born in 1812; third, Hallowell Gardiner, born in 1815; fourth, Francis, born in 1820.

REBECCA, the fifth child of John and Abigail Warren, was married to John B. Brown, M.D., in 1814. The issue of this marriage were, first, Buckminster, born in 1819; second, Abby Collins, born in 1822; third, Rebecca Warren, born in 1824.

HARRIET, the sixth child of John and Abigail Warren, was married to John Prince, Esq.

EDWARD, the eighth child of John and Abigail Warren, married Caroline Rebecca, the daughter of Professor Henry Ware, of Cambridge.

CHILDREN OF JOHN COLLINS WARREN.

Of the children of JOHN COLLINS and SUSAN POWELL WARREN, the marriages were as follows:—

1. Susan Powell Warren was married to Charles Lyman, Esq., on April 4, 1827.

2. Jonathan Mason Warren married Anna Crowninshield, daughter of Hon. B. W. Crowninshield, on April 30, 1839.

3. James Sullivan Warren married Elizabeth Linzee Greene, on Aug. 27, 1846.

4. Mary Collins Warren was married to Thomas Dwight, Esq., on Oct. 26, 1842.

5. Emily Warren was married to Joseph Warren Appleton, son of Hon. William Appleton, on Oct. 9, 1845.

THE PILGRIM WARRENS.

RICHARD WARREN, the Pilgrim Father, landed at Plymouth, on the anniversary of the day on which this is written (Dec. 22, 1853); and, so far as our information goes, descended from the same stock and the same branch as that we have undertaken to trace. He was brother of Robert, the parson of Rame, in Cornwall, and of John. Richard's children, according to the Genealogical Register, were Joseph, Nathaniel, and five daughters. The name of Joseph, eldest son of Richard, was much affected by the Boston branch; and the last Joseph (General Warren) gave to one of his sons the name of Richard. These facts render it probable that the two divisions considered themselves as originating from the same branch.*

The descendants of Richard have generally inhabited Plymouth and the south-eastern part of the State of Massachusetts. Among them have been General JAMES WARREN, who was a revolutionary officer, and president of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts; to which last office he was chosen immediately on the death of General Joseph Warren, who had occu-

* I am indebted to N. B. SHURTLEFF, M.D., an excellent genealogist, for enabling me to correct an important error, relating to the immediate progeny of Richard the pilgrim.

pied the same post. Mrs. MERCY WARREN, wife of General James, has left a permanent memorial of her talents in one of the best histories of the American Revolution, in three volumes, published in 1805. Dr. WINSLOW WARREN is now a distinguished practitioner of medicine in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and successor to his grandfather in the Society of Cincinnati. Hon. CHARLES HENRY WARREN, LL.D., now resident in Boston, has held the post of Judge of Common Pleas, and many other distinguished situations in the Commonwealth.

PEDIGREE OF RICHARD WARREN.

Richard Warren, of Greenwich, who came to Plymouth in 1620, in the "Mayflower," married Elizabeth Marsh, widow. He died in 1628, and his widow in 1673. They had issue : —

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| I. Nathaniel. | V. Sarah, m. John Cooke. |
| II. Joseph, m. Priscilla Faunce ; died 1689. | VI. Elizabeth, m. Richard Church. |
| III. Mary, m. Robert Bartlett. | VII. Abigail, m. Anthony Snow. |
| IV. Ann, m. Thomas Little. | |

Nathaniel, married Sarah Walker. He died in 1667 ; and his widow, in 1700. They had issue : —

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. Richard, who m. and died at Middleboro', in 1696, leaving two sons : James, who died childless ; and Samuel, whose descendants, it is believed, live in Middleboro', Bridgewater, &c. | V. Jane. |
| II. Jabez, died young. | VI. Elizabeth, m. Green. |
| III. Sarah, m. Blackwell. | VII. Alice, m. Thomas Gibbs. |
| IV. Hope. | VIII. Mercy, m. Jonathan Delano. |
| | IX. Mary. |
| | X. Nathaniel, m. Phebe Murdock ; d. in 1707, without issue. |
| | XI. John, died young. |
| | XII. James. |

James, b. 1665 ; m. 1687, Sarah Doty ; d. 1715. They had issue : —

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>I. John, died young.</p> <p>II. Edward, died young.</p> <p>III. Sarah, m. Charles Little ; and afterwards,
Nicolas Sever.</p> <p>IV. Alice, m. Peleg Ford.</p> <p>V. Patience, m. Rev. Joseph Stacy.</p> | <p>VI. James.</p> <p>VII. Hope, m. Nathl. Thomas.</p> <p>VIII. Mercy, died unmarried.</p> <p>IX. Mary, died unmarried.</p> <p>X. Elizabeth, died unmarried.</p> |
|---|--|

James, b. 1700 ; m. 1724, Penelope Winslow, daughter of Hon. Isaac Winslow ; died 1757.
They had issue : —

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. James.</p> <p>II. Ann, died unmarried.</p> <p>III. Sarah, m. Hon. William Sever, son of
Nicolas Sever.</p> | <p>IV. Winslow, died young.</p> <p>V. Josiah, died young.</p> |
|---|---|

James, b. 1726 ; m. 1754, Mercy Otis, daughter of Hon. James Otis, of Barnstable ; died 1808.
She died in 1814. They had issue : —

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. James, died unmarried, 1821.</p> <p>II. Winslow, killed at St. Clair's defeat,
1791, unmarried.</p> | <p>III. Charles, died 1785, unmarried.</p> <p>IV. Henry.</p> <p>V. George, died 1800, unmarried.</p> |
|---|---|

Henry, b. 1674 ; m. 1791, Mary Winslow, daughter of Pelham Winslow, and a descendant of Peregrine White ; died 1828. They had issue : —

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>I. Marcia Otis, m. John Torrey.</p> <p>II. Winslow, m. Margaret Bartlett.</p> <p>III. Pelham Winslow, m. Jeanette Taylor ;
died 1848.</p> <p>IV. Charles Henry, m. Abby B. Hedge.</p> | <p>V. James, died young</p> <p>VI. Mary Ann, died unmarried, 1834.</p> <p>VII. Richard, m. Angelina Greenwood.</p> <p>VIII. George, m. Elizabeth Hedge.</p> <p>IX. Edward James, m. Mary P. Coffin.</p> |
|--|---|

WARRENS OF WATERTOWN, &c.

A THIRD DIVISION of the family appeared about the period of the settlement of Boston, in the town of Watertown. An account of this branch is given by Dr. BOND, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, in his genealogical work on the families of Watertown. This valuable production is probably unparalleled in this country for its extent, minuteness, and exactness: it fills a solid octavo volume with an account of the inhabitants of Watertown. Though not yet published, we have been permitted, by the kindness of the author, and that of his friend, CHARLES BROWN, Esq., of Boston, to make a full examination of its contents. By this work, the Warrens of Watertown may be traced to the neighboring towns and counties — particularly in Middlesex, Worcester, and Norfolk — in a remarkable way. Some of the branches have lately extended into Boston, and from them have sprung individuals who have distinguished themselves in various situations. Among those now living are Hon. GEORGE W. WARREN, late Mayor of the city of Charlestown, member of the Senate of Massachusetts, and President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; also GEORGE W. WARREN, of Boston, member of the Common Council, and one of the Trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston. This line is remarkable for two

things: its concentration in the town it originally occupied, and the great multiplication of its families. The first individual of this name, settled in Watertown, was called John, which, as we have already said, has been most common in the family since the sixth earl.

In other parts of the United States, particularly in North Carolina, this name presents many distinguished persons. None of these, however, come within the range of our plan, which is mainly intended to include a single branch.

S I R P E T E R W A R R E N.

PROFESSOR USHER PARSONS, of Providence, Rhode Island, having been for some time engaged in writing a life of Sir William Pepperell, has necessarily collected many facts relating to Sir Peter Warren; and to him I am indebted for a yet unpublished account of the acts of Sir Peter, so far as they relate to our country.

“Sir Peter Warren was a native of Ireland; and, before the French war of 1745, commanded the naval forces employed on the coast of the American Provinces. He married the daughter of Governor De Lancy, of New York. When war was declared, his squadron was cruising among the West India Islands. Governor Shirley, when he projected the expedition against Louisbourg, applied to Warren and to the home-government to co-operate. This he declined doing, until he should receive orders from the admiralty, which, however, soon arrived, when he immediately sailed for Boston. But learning on his way there that the provincial forces had sailed, he shaped his course for Louisbourg, where he co-operated with Pepperell. After its reduction, he was appointed governor of Cape Breton, and promoted to an admiral; and Pepperell was appointed a colonel in the royal army, and made a baronet. Warren captured many rich prizes

off Louisburg by stratagem, from which he realized a large fortune. In June, 1746, he and Pepperell landed from Louisbourg, on Long Wharf, in Boston, and were paraded through State-street, amid military salutes and popular shouts, to the old State-house, where the legislature received them with a congratulatory address; after which, Warren sailed to the British Channel, where he commanded. He acted as agent for the Colonies, in receiving and transmitting to the New England Colonies the sum allowed as disbursements for the Louisbourg expenses, the commissions for which amounted to £7000. Determining to appropriate this for some public enterprise, he first proposed to open a Protestant school in Ireland, but subsequently presented it to the legislature of Massachusetts to build a public hall in Cambridge. About this time, he purchased an extensive tract of land on the Mohawk River, and sent to Ireland for his nephew, William Johnson, to take charge of it. He then applied to the legislature of Massachusetts to relinquish its right to the donation, in order that he might appropriate it to the founding of a school for the instruction of Mohawk children, which was done accordingly.

“Johnson, the nephew, became a distinguished general at Lake George and at Niagara, and was created a baronet; and his son succeeded to his title and estates on the Mohawk. At the outbreak of the Revolution, became a loyalist and a troublesome enemy, making incursions from Canada upon his old neighbors on the Mohawk. His estates were, of course, confiscated.

“Sir Peter Warren commanded a ship-of-the-line in Lord Anson's fleet, which fell in with a French fleet of thirty-eight sail on the third of May, 1747, and captured six of their men-of-war, and a rich East India fleet, which they were convoying. For this service, Warren was made a

baronet. He died at Westbury, in England, in 1752, greatly lamented by the colonists."

A full-length portrait of Sir Peter is in the gallery of the Athenæum, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. Burke, author of the "Peerage," &c., has informed Mr. Somerby that Sir Peter was of the family of Warrens of Poynton, — the same with which the Boston branch is connected. This accords with the statement made by Dr. John Warren, on the authority of his mother, who was well acquainted with Sir Peter, that, though a native of Ireland himself, he was derived from the same stock as the Boston and Roxbury Warrens; viz., from the Poynton branch.

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

THE following account of a distinguished member of the Warren family, whose name is enrolled upon the pages of history, is extracted from a recent English work of high authority :—

“WARREN (SIR JOHN BORLASE), a distinguished admiral, was born in 1754, at the family seat of Stapleford, in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Winchester School, whence he ran off, and joined a king's ship; but, after serving for some time in the North Sea, he returned to England, and entered himself of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1775, he was created a baronet. In 1781, he received his commission as post-captain. On the breaking out of the French war of 1793, he was appointed to the ‘Flora’ frigate, and received the command of a squadron, with which he so severely harrassed the coast of France, that, for his services, he received, in the following year, the ‘Riband of the Bath.’ In the summer of 1795, he acted as commodore of the division of ships which effected the debarkation at Quiberon Bay, intended to assist the royalists of La Vendee. His flag was then flying on board ‘La Pomone.’ In 1797, he removed into the ‘Canada’ (seventy-four), with which he joined the Brest fleet, under Lord

Bridport; and, on the coast of Ireland, he fell in with the French naval force intended for the invasion of that country, and obtained over it a signal victory, capturing the whole squadron, consisting of a ship-of-the-line, 'La Hoche,' and three frigates (11th October, 1798). For this service, he received the thanks of parliament; and, on the next promotion, he was made a 'Rear-Admiral of the Blue.' After the peace of Amiens, he was made a privy councillor, and he was soon after sent, as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to St. Petersburg, where he ably conducted the important and delicate negotiations respecting the retention of Malta. He died in 1822. Sir John Borlase Warren is said to be the author of 'A View of the Naval Force of Great Britain,' &c., published anonymously in 1791, 8vo. He had sat in four parliaments, being returned, in those of 1774 and 1780, for the borough of Great Marlow; and in those of 1796 and 1802, for the town of Nottingham."

S A M U E L W A R R E N, F.R.S.

SAMUEL WARREN, Esq., F.R.S., a distinguished barrister in London, has excited public interest by depicting character in sickness and health. His chief works are, "Ten Thousand a Year," "Diary of a Physician," "Duties of Solicitors," "Lily and the Bee," "Now and Then."

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

A. — PAGE 48.

DR. JOSEPH WARREN TO EDMUND DANA, ESQ.

BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND,
March 19, 1766.

Dear Sir, — I have not had the pleasure of a line from you since you left this country. I wrote to you soon after I knew of your arrival in England, and I have not at any time been negligent in inquiring concerning you, whenever an opportunity presented. I have with great satisfaction heard of that agreeable life which you lead amidst all the gaieties and diversions of that jovial city, London; but I received a peculiar pleasure from the intelligence which I have lately had of your happy marriage with a lady of noble birth and every accomplishment, both natural and acquired. Accept the sincerest wishes of your long absent (but I hope not forgotten) friend, that you may long enjoy, with your charming consort, that unequalled happiness which must arise from an union of persons so amiable.

Perhaps it may not be disagreeable at this time to hear something of the present state of

your native country. Never has there been a time, since the first settlement of America, in which the people had so much reason to be alarmed as the present. The whole Continent is inflamed to the highest degree. I believe this country may be esteemed as truly loyal in their principles as any in the universe; but the strange project of levying a stamp-duty, and of depriving the people of the privilege of trials by juries, has roused their jealousy and resentment. They can conceive of no liberty where they have lost the power of taxing themselves, and when all controversies between the crown and the people are to be determined by the opinion of one dependent; and they think that slavery is not only the greatest misfortune, but that it is also the greatest crime (if there is a possibility of escaping it). You are sensible that the inhabitants of this country have ever been zealous lovers of their civil and religious liberties; for the enjoyment of these they fought battles, left a pleasant and populous country, and exposed themselves to all the dangers and hard-

ships in this new world, and their laudable attachment to freedom has hitherto been transmitted to their posterity; moreover, in all new countries (and especially in this, which was settled by private adventurers), there is a more equal division of property amongst the people; in consequence of which, their influence and authority must be nearly equal, and every man will think himself deeply interested in the support of public liberty. Freedom and equality is the state of nature; but slavery is the most unnatural and violent state that can be conceived of, and its approach must be gradual and imperceptible. In many old countries, where, in a long course of years, some particular families have been able to acquire a very large share of property, from which must arise a kind of aristocracy, — that is, the power and authority of some persons or families is exercised in proportion to the decrease of the independence and property of the people in general. Had America been prepared in this manner for the stamp-act, it might, perhaps, have met with a more favorable reception; but it is absurd to attempt to impose so cruel a yoke on a people who are so near to the state of original equality, and who look upon their liberties not merely as arbitrary grants, but as their unalienable eternal rights, purchased by the blood and treasure of their ancestors; which liberties, though granted and received as acts of favor, could not, without manifest injustice, have been refused, and cannot now, or at any time hereafter, be revoked. Certainly, if the connection was rightly understood, Great Britain would be convinced, that, without laying arbitrary taxes upon her Colonies, she may and does reap such advantages as ought to satisfy her. Indeed, it enrages the more judicious people on this side the water, that the late

minister was so unacquainted with the state of America and the manners and circumstances of the people; or, if he was acquainted, it still surprises them to find a man in his high station so ignorant of nature and of the operations of the human mind, as madly to provoke the resentment of millions of men who would esteem death with all its tortures preferable to slavery. Most certainly, in whatever light the stamp-act is viewed, an uncommon want of policy is discoverable. If the real and only motive of the minister was to raise money from the Colonies, that method should undoubtedly have been adopted which was least grievous to the people: instead of this, the most unpopular that could be imagined is chosen. If there was any jealousy of the Colonies, and the minister designed by this act more effectually to secure their dependence on Great Britain, the jealousy was first groundless; but, if it had been founded on good reasons, could any thing have been worse calculated to answer this purpose? Could not the minister have found out, either from history or from his own observation, that the strength of any country depended on its being united within itself? Has he not by this act brought about what the most zealous colonist could never have expected? The Colonies until now were ever at variance, and foolishly jealous of each other; they are now, by the refined policy of Mr. —, united for their common defence against what they believe to be oppression; nor will they soon forget the weight which this close union gives them. The impossibility of accounting in any other way for the imposition of the stamp-duty has induced some to imagine that the minister designed by this act to force the Colonies into a rebellion, and from thence to take occasion to treat them

with severity, and by military power reduce them to servitude; but this supposes such a monstrous degree of wickedness, that charity forbids us to conclude him guilty of so black a villainy. But admitting this to have been his aim, should he not have considered that every power in Europe looks with envy on the Colonies which Great Britain enjoys in America? could he suppose that the powerful and politic France would be restrained by treaties, when so fair an opportunity offered for the recovery of their ancient possessions at least? was he so ignorant of nature as not to know, that, when the rage of the people is raised by oppression to such a height as to break out in rebellion, any new alliance would be preferred to the miseries which a conquered country must necessarily expect to suffer? and would no power in Europe take advantage of such an occasion? And, above all, did he not know that his royal, benevolent master, when he discovered his views, would detest and punish him? But, whatever was proposed by the stamp-act, of this I am certain, that the regard which the Colonies still bear to his majesty arises more from an exalted idea of his majesty's integrity and goodness of heart, than from any prudent conduct of his late minister.

I have wrote, sir, much more than I intended when I first sat down; but I hope you will pardon my prolixity upon so important a subject.

I am, sir, your most sincere friend and humble servant,

JOSEPH WARREN.

TO MR. EDMUND DANA.

P. S. — I hope for the favor of a line from you the first opportunity.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE "BOSTON GAZETTE."

Boston, Sept. 24, 1774.

As I have been informed that the conduct of some few persons of the Episcopal denomination, in maintaining principles inconsistent with the rights and liberties of mankind, has given offence to some of the zealous friends of this country, I think myself obliged to publish the following extract of a letter, dated Sept. 9, 1774, which I received from my worthy and patriotic friend, Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, a member of the Congress now sitting in Philadelphia; by which it appears, that, however injudicious some individuals may have been, the gentlemen of the established CHURCH OF ENGLAND are men of the most just and liberal sentiments, and are high in the esteem of the most sensible and resolute defenders of the rights of the people of this continent; and I earnestly request my countrymen to avoid every thing which our enemies may make use of to prejudice our Episcopal brethren against us, by representing us as disposed to disturb them in the free exercise of their religious privileges, to which we know they have the most undoubted claim; and which, from a real regard to the honor and interest of my country and the rights of mankind, I hope they will enjoy as long as the name of America is known in the world.

J. WARREN.

"After settling the mode of voting, which is by giving each colony an equal voice, it was agreed to open the business with prayer. As many of our warmest friends are members of the Church of England, I thought it prudent, as well on that as some other accounts, to move that the service should be performed by a

clergyman of that denomination. Accordingly, the lessons of the day and prayer were read by the Rev. Dr. Duche', who afterwards made a most excellent extemporary prayer, by which he discovered himself to be a gentleman of sense and piety, and a warm advocate for the religious and civil rights of America."

DR. JOSEPH WARREN TO JOSIAH QUINCY, JUN.

Boston, Nov. 21, 1774.

Dear Sir, — As nothing interesting, which I am at liberty to communicate, has taken place since your departure from home, except such matters as you could not fail of being informed of by the public papers, I have deferred writing to you, knowing that, upon your first arrival in London, you would be greatly engaged in forming your connections with the friends of this country to whom you have been recommended. Our friends who have been at the Continental Congress are in high spirits on account of the union which prevails throughout the Colonies. It is the united voice of America to preserve their freedom, or lose their lives in defence of it. Their resolutions are not the effect of inconsiderate rashness, but the sound result of sober inquiry and deliberation. I am convinced that the true spirit of liberty was never so universally diffused through all ranks and orders of people, in any country on the face of the earth, as it now is through North America.

The Provincial Congress met at Concord at the time appointed: about two hundred and sixty members were present. You would have thought yourself in an assembly of

Spartans or ancient Romans, had you been a witness to the ardor which inspired those who spoke upon the important business they were transacting. An injunction of secrecy prevents my giving any particulars of their transactions, except such as by their express order were published in the papers; but, in general, you may be assured that they approved themselves the true representatives of a wise and brave people, determined at all events to be free. I know I might be indulged in giving you an account of our transactions, were I sure this would get safe to you; but I dare not, as the times are, risk so important intelligence.

Next Wednesday, the 23d instant, we shall meet again according to adjournment. All that I can safely communicate to you shall be speedily transmitted. I am of opinion, that the dissolution of the British Parliament, which we were acquainted with last week, together with some favorable letters received from England, will induce us to bear the inconvenience of living without government, until we have some further intelligence of what may be expected from England. It will require, however, a very masterly policy to keep the Province for any considerable time longer in its present state. The town of Boston is by far the most moderate part of the Province: they are silent and inflexible. They hope for relief; but they have found from experience that they can bear to suffer more than their oppressors or themselves thought possible. They feel the injuries they receive; they are the frequent subject of conversation; but they take an honest pride in being singled out by a tyrannical administration as the most determined enemies to arbitrary power: they know that their merits, not their crimes, have made them the objects of ministerial vengeance.

PAGE SEVENTEEN.

Boston November 21st 1844

It is the united voice of America to preserve their freedom or
lose their lives in defence of it, their resolutions are not.
The effects of magnificent sacrifices but the proud result of
valor, enquiry and deliberation. I am convinced that the true
spirit of liberty was never so universally diffused through
all ranks and orders of people, in any country on the face of
the earth as it now is through all Northern America.

I am dear Sir your most obed^t & aff^d

Wm Lloyd Garrison

We endeavor to live as peaceably as possible with the soldiery ; but disputes and quarrels often arise between the troops and the inhabitants.

General GAGE has made very few new manœuvres since you left us. He has indeed rendered the intrenchments at the entrance of the town as formidable as he possibly could. I have frequently been sent to him on Committees, and have several times had private conversations with him. I have thought him a man of honest, upright principles, and one desirous of accommodating the difference between Great Britain and her Colonies in a just and honorable way. He did not appear to be desirous of continuing the quarrel in order to make himself necessary, which is too often the case with persons employed in public affairs ; but a copy of a letter, via Philadelphia, said to be written from him to Lord NORTH, gives a very different cast to his character. His answer to the Provincial Congress, which was certainly ill-judged, I suppose was the work of some of that malicious group of harpies, whose disappointments make them desirous to urge the Governor to drive every thing to extremes ; but in this letter (if it be genuine) he seems to court the office of a destroyer of the liberties of the people of this Province. But you have doubtless read the paper, and thought with indignation on its contents.

I wish to know of you how affairs stand in Great Britain, and what was the principal motive of the dissolution of Parliament. If the late acts of Parliament are not to be repealed, the wisest step for both countries is fairly to separate ; and not spend their blood and treasure in destroying each other. It is barely possible that Britain may depopulate

North America ; but I trust in God she never can conquer the inhabitants. And if the cruel experiment is made, I am sure, whatever fortunes may attend America, that Britain will curse the wretch, who, to stop the mouths of her ravenous pack of dependents, bartered away the wealth and glory of her empire.

I have not time to say more at present than to assure you, that, from this time, you may expect to hear from me, news or no news, by every vessel ; and that my earnest wish is, that your abilities and integrity may be of eminent service to your country.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH WARREN.

To JOSIAH QUINCY, Jun.

MEMBERS OF MASSACHUSETTS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
FEB. 1, 1775.

For Boston, in the County of Suffolk.—
Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq., Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, Dr. JOSEPH WARREN, Dr. BENJAMIN CHURCH, Mr. OLIVER WENDALL, Mr. JOHN PITTS.

JOSEPH WARREN TO ARTHUR LEE.

BOSTON, Feb. 20, 1775.

Dear Sir, — My friend Mr. ADAMS favored me with the sight of your last letter. I am sincerely glad of your return to England, as I think your assistance was never more wanted there than at present. It is truly astonishing that the administration should have a doubt of the resolution of the Americans to make the last appeal, rather than submit to wear the yoke prepared for their necks. We have

waited with a degree of patience which is seldom to be met with ; but I will venture to assert, that there has not been any great alloy of cowardice, though both friends and enemies seem to suspect us of want of courage. I trust the event, which I confess I think is near at hand, will confound our enemies, and rejoice those who wish well to us. It is time for Britain to take some serious steps towards a reconciliation with her colonies. The people here are weary of watching the measures of those who are endeavoring to enslave them. They say they have been spending their time for ten years in counteracting the plans of their adversaries ; and many of them begin to think that the difference between them will never be amicably settled, but that they shall always be subject to affronts from the caprice of every British minister. They even sometimes speak of an open rupture with Great Britain, as a state preferable to the present uncertain condition of affairs ; and, although it is true that the people have yet a very warm affection for the British nation, yet it sensibly decays. They are loyal subjects to the king ; but they conceive that they do not swerve from their allegiance, by opposing any measures taken by any man or set of men to deprive them of their liberties. They conceive that they are the king's enemies, who would destroy the constitution ; for the king is annihilated when the constitution is destroyed.

It is not yet too late to accommodate the dispute amicably ; but I am of opinion, that, if once General GAGE should lead his troops into the country, with a design to enforce the late acts of Parliament, Great Britain may take her leave, — at least of the New England Colonies, and, if I mistake not, of all America. If there is any wisdom in the nation, God

grant it may be speedily called forth. Every day, every hour, widens the breach. A RICHMOND, a CHATHAM, a SHELBURNE, a CAMDEN, with their noble associates, may yet repair it ; and it is a work which none but the greatest of men can conduct. May you be successful and happy in your labors for the public safety !

I am, sir, with great respect,

Your very humble servant,

JOSEPH WARREN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BOSTON TO A GENTLEMAN IN
NEW YORK, DATED MARCH 12, 1775.

Last Monday, Dr. WARREN delivered an oration against the effects of standing armies in free governments, &c. There was a prodigious concourse of people present ; and amongst them, in the most conspicuous part of the house, about forty officers. The oration was spirited, yet free from particular reflections on mercenary troops.

The red-coated gentry behaved with tolerable decency, till after the doctor had finished ; when, taking exception at the words of the vote that was put for the appointment of an orator for the next year, one of them cried out, "Fie ! fie !" This exclamation was seconded by two or three others ; and, the people thinking that it was the cry of fire, great confusion was occasioned ; many of the women jumped out of the windows, and much mischief would have ensued, had not the gentlemen in the desk very strenuously exerted themselves to restore quiet, which, after some time, they effected.

The pronouncing this oration must be con-

strued as a public affront to Mr. GAGE in both his stations, — as general of the army and governor of the Province. In the first, as it was a reflection, in general, on standing armies in time of peace; and, in the other, as it was in a town-meeting, held directly contrary to an act of parliament; to enforce which, his Excellency came to Boston. Nor is it a small proof of the spirit of the inhabitants, who, in defiance of a fleet and army, with the muzzles of their guns at their doors, dared to tell them that they were an illegal body of men, and the tools of tyrants.

DR. JOSEPH WARREN TO ARTHUR LEE.

Boston, April 3, 1775.

Dear Sir, — Your favor of the 21st of December came opportunely to hand, as it enabled me to give the Provincial Congress, now sitting at Concord, a just view of the measures pursued by the tools of the administration; and effectually to guard them against that state of security into which many have endeavored to lull them. If we ever obtain a redress of grievances from Great Britain, it must be by the influence of those illustrious personages, whose virtue now keeps them out of power. The king never will bring them into power, until the ignorance and frenzy of the present administration makes the throne on which he sits shake under him. If America is a humble instrument of the salvation of Britain, it will give us the sincerest joy; but if Britain must lose her liberty, she must lose it alone. America must and will be free. The contest may be severe, — the end will be glorious. We would not boast; but we think, united and prepared as we are, we have no reason to doubt of

success, if we should be compelled to the last appeal; but we mean not to make that appeal until we can be justified in doing it in the sight of God and man. Happy shall we be if the mother-country will allow us the free enjoyment of our rights, and indulge us in the pleasing employment of aggrandizing her!

The members of the Continental Congress are almost all chosen by the several Colonies. Indeed, if any Colony should neglect to choose members, it would be ruinous to it; as all intercourse would immediately cease between that Colony and the whole Continent.

The first brigade of the army marched about four miles out of town three days ago, under the command of a brigadier-general (Earl PERCY); but, as they marched without baggage or artillery, they did not occasion so great an alarm as they otherwise would. Nevertheless, great numbers, completely armed, collected in the neighboring towns; and it is the opinion of many, that had they marched eight or ten miles, and attempted to destroy any magazines, or abuse the people, not a man of them would have returned to Boston. The Congress immediately took proper measures for restraining any unnecessary effusion of blood; and also passed proper resolves respecting the army, if they should attempt to come out of the town with baggage and artillery.

I beg leave to recommend to your notice Mr. DANA, the bearer hereof (a gentleman of the law), a man of sense and probity, a true friend of his country, of a respectable family and fortune.

May Heaven bless you, and reward your labors with success! I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOS. WARREN.

To ARTHUR LEE, Esq., London.

DR. WARREN TO DR. FRANKLIN.

BOSTON, April 3, 1775.

Sir, — Although I have not the pleasure either of a personal or epistolary acquaintance with you, I have taken the liberty of sending you, by Mr. DANA, a pamphlet, which I wish was more deserving of your notice. The ability and firmness with which you have defended the rights of mankind, and the liberties of this country in particular, have rendered you dear to all America. May you soon see your enemies deprived of the power of injuring you, and your friends in a situation to discover the grateful sense they have of your exertions in the cause of freedom !

I am, sir,

With the greatest esteem and respect,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH WARREN.

DR. FRANKLIN.

DR. WARREN TO GENERAL GAGE.

CAMBRIDGE, April 20, 1775.

Sir, — The unhappy situation into which this Colony is thrown, gives the greatest uneasiness to every man who regards the welfare of the empire, or feels for the distresses of his fellow-men ; but even now much may be done to alleviate the misfortunes that cannot be entirely remedied ; and I think it of the utmost importance to us, that our conduct be such as that the contending parties may entirely rely upon the honor and integrity of each other for the punctual performance of any agreement

that shall be made between them. Your Excellency knows very well, I believe, the part I have taken in public affairs ; I ever scorned disguise. I think I have done my duty ; some may think otherwise ; but be assured, sir, as far as my influence goes, every thing which can be reasonably required of us to do, shall be done ; every thing promised shall be religiously performed. I should now be very glad to know from you, sir, how many days you desire may be allowed for such as desire to remove to Boston with their effects, and what time you will allow the people in Boston for their removal. When I have received that information, I will repair to Congress, and hasten, as far as I am able, the issuing a proclamation. I beg leave to suggest, that the condition of only admitting thirty wagons at a time into the town appears to me very inconvenient, and will prevent the good effects of a proclamation intended to be issued for encouraging all wagoners to assist in removing the effects from Boston with all possible speed. If your Excellency will be pleased to take the matter into consideration, and favor me as soon as may be with an answer, it will lay me under a great obligation, as it so nearly concerns the welfare of my friends in Boston. I have many things which I wish to say to your Excellency, and most sincerely wish I had broken through the formalities which I thought due to your rank, and freely have told you all I knew or thought of public affairs ; and I must ever confess, whatever may be the event, that you generously gave me such an opening as I now think I ought to have embraced ; but the true cause of my not doing it was the knowledge I had of the treachery of many persons around you, who I supposed had gained your entire confidence.

I am, &c.

BOSTON COMMITTEE TO DR. JOSEPH WARREN.

BOSTON, April 23, 1775.

Sir, — The following proceedings contain the agreement made between his Excellency General GAGE and the town of Boston. You are informed it is the earnest desire of the inhabitants, that such persons as are inclined to remove into the town with their effects may be permitted so to do without molestation; and, they having appointed us as a committee to write to you on this subject, we hope this request will be complied with, as the town, in a very full meeting, was unanimous in this and every other vote relating to this matter; and we beg the favor of as speedy an answer as may be.

We are, most respectfully,

Your obedient, humble servants,

JAMES BOWDOIN.	JOHN PITTS.
JOHN SCOLLAY.	EZEK. GOLDTHWAIT.
TIM. NEWELL.	ALEXANDER HILL.
THOS. MARSHALL.	HENDERSON INCHES.
SAMUEL AUSTIN.	EDWARD PAYNE.

To Dr. JOSEPH WARREN.

DR. JOSEPH WARREN TO ARTHUR LEE.

CAMBRIDGE, April 27, 1775.

My dear Sir, — Our friend Quincy just lived to come on shore to die in his own country; he expired yesterday morning. His virtues rendered him dear, and his abilities useful to his country.

The measures of the administration have at length brought matters to a crisis. I think it probable that the rage of this people, excited

by the most clear view of the designs of the administration, and the effusion of the blood of their countrymen, will lead them to attack General GAGE, and burn the ships in the harbor.

Lord CHATHAM and our friends must make up the breach immediately, or never. If any thing terrible takes place, it will not do to talk of calling the Colonies to account for it; but it must be attributed to the true cause, — the unheard-of provocation given to this people. They will never talk of accommodation until the present ministry are entirely removed. You may depend the Colonies will sooner suffer depopulation than come into any measures with them.

The next news from England must be conciliatory, or the connection between us ends, however fatal the consequences may be. Prudence may yet alleviate the misfortunes, and calm the convulsions, into which the empire is thrown by the conduct of the present administration. May God Almighty direct you! If any thing is proposed which may be for the honor and safety of Great Britain and these Colonies, my utmost efforts will not be wanting to effect a reconciliation.

I am, in the utmost haste, surrounded by fifteen or twenty thousand men,

Your most obedient servant,

JOS. WARREN.

To ARTHUR LEE, Esq., London.

P. S. — The narrative sent to Dr. FRANKLIN contains a true state of facts; but it was difficult to make the people willing that any notice should be taken of the matter by way of narrative, unless the army and navy were taken or driven away.

J. W.

LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE OF BOSTON.

—
BOSTON, April 29, 1775.

Sir, — We wrote you yesterday, and were in hopes of an answer; more especially as we find you have this day wrote a letter to town, part of which has been communicated to the Committee, upon which we beg leave to observe, that it is very desirable to us that you would comply with our request of making proclamation or notification to such persons as may incline to come into Boston with their effects, as it must expedite the removal of our inhabitants, with their effects, from the town of Boston; but to determine how many days it will be necessary to effect this removal, is utterly impracticable. Those persons who are here from the country, and have left their effects behind, we desire may be permitted to send their servants to put them up and convey them to Boston without molestation; and that the selectmen may be informed to whom they may direct such persons to apply for permits.

You will receive this by the hands of Mr. PAYNE, who being one of the Committee, we refer you to him for more particular information.

We are, very respectfully,

Your most humble servants,

JOHN SCOLLAY.	SAML. AUSTIN.
EZEK. GOLDTHWAIT.	EDW. PAYNE.
THOS. MARSHALL.	JOHN PITTS.

To Dr. JOSEPH WARREN,
Chairman of the Committee of Congress.

BOSTON COMMITTEE TO DR. JOSEPH WARREN.

—
BOSTON, May 1, 1775.

Sir, — We wrote you the 29th ultimo, per Mr. EDWARD PAYNE, who left the town yesterday morning. As General GAGE thought that

he could not, in his official capacity, correspond with you on the subject you imparted to him, he desired us to write you on it; in conformity to which, we say that you have, in a great measure, adopted the same sentiments in your resolves, which we are this day favored with in yours of yesterday, saving that part of it that respects persons being sent from hence to carry into execution the desires of any of the inhabitants of the Province now in Boston, respecting their bringing their effects from the different parts of the government where their dwelling-places are. In order to remove all difficulties, we do propose to give to persons to be sent from hence, either servants or others, passes to the office you have established, desiring they may be furnished with passes for so long a time as may be proper for them, according to the distance they go; that they may have liberty to procure any help necessary for the conveyance of said effects, and that they may pass and repass unmolested.

If the above be agreeable, please to favor us with an answer by the bearer.

We are, with respect, and the greatest regard and sincere affection, sir, your most humble, obedient servants,

JOHN SCOLLAY.	SAMUEL AUSTIN.
THOS. MARSHALL.	JOHN PITTS.
TIMOTHY NEWELL.	

To Dr. JOSEPH WARREN.

GOVERNOR TRUMBULL TO DR. JOSEPH WARREN.

—
HARTFORD, May 4, 1775.

Sir, — Your letter of the 2d of May instant is received. You may be informed, from our letter to Brigadier-General PUTNAM, what is already done by our General Assembly, and

need not fear our firmness, deliberation, and unanimity to pursue the measures which appear best for our common defence and safety, and in no degree to relax our vigilant preparations for that end, and to act in union and concert with our sister-colonies, and shall be cautious of trusting promises which may be in the power of any one to evade. We hope no ill consequences will attend our embassy to General GAGE.

Should be glad to be furnished with the evidences, duly authenticated, concerning the attack on the 19th of April last, at Lexington, which it is presumed you have taken. Though we are at a distance from the distressing scene before your eyes, yet are most sensibly affected with the alarming relations of them.

I am, in behalf of the governor and company, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

To the Hon. JOSEPH WARREN, Esq.

JOSEPH WARREN TO ARTHUR LEE.

CAMBRIDGE, May 16, 1775.

My dear Sir, — Every thing here continues the same as at the period of my writing a short time ago. Our military operations go on in a very spirited manner. General GAGE had a reinforcement of about six hundred marines the day before yesterday; but this gives very little concern here. It is not expected that he will sally out of Boston at present; and, if he does, he will but gratify thousands who impatiently wait to avenge the blood of their countrymen. The attempt he has made to

throw the odium of the first commencement of hostilities on the people here, has operated very much to his disadvantage, as so many credible people were eye-witnesses to the whole affair, whose testimonies are justly supposed of infinitely greater weight than any thing he has brought or can bring in support of his assertion. My private opinion is, that he is really deceived in this matter, and is led (by his officers and some others, who are natives of this country, and who are now shut up with him in Boston) to believe that our people actually began the firing; but my opinion is only for myself; most people are satisfied not only that he knows the regulars began the fire, but also that he gave his orders to the commanding officer to do it. Thus by attempting to clear the troops from what every one is sure they were guilty of, he has brought on strong suspicions that he himself is guilty of having preconcerted the mischief done by them. Indeed, his very unmanly conduct, relative to the people of Boston, in detaining many of them, and contriving new excuses for delaying their removal after they had given up their fire-arms, upon a promise of being suffered to leave town and carry with them their effects, has much lessened his character, and confirmed former suspicions.

The Continental Congress is now sitting. I suppose, before I hear from you again, a new form of government will be established in this Colony. Great Britain must now make the best she can of America. The folly of her minister has brought her into this situation. If she has strength sufficient even to depopulate the Colonies, she has not strength sufficient to subjugate them. However, we can yet, without injuring ourselves, offer much to her. The great national advantages derived from

the Colonies, may, I hope, yet be reaped by her from us. The plan for enslaving us, if it had succeeded, would only have put it in the power of the administration to provide for a number of their unworthy dependents, whilst the nation would have been deprived of the most essential benefits which might have arisen from us by commerce; and the taxes raised in America would, instead of easing the mother-country of her burdens, only have been employed to bring her into bondage.

I cannot precisely tell you what will become of General Gage; I imagine he will at least be kept closely shut up in Boston. Perhaps you will very soon hear something further relative to these things. One thing, I can assure you, has very great weight with us: we fear, if we push this matter as far as we think we are able,—to the destruction of the troops and ships-of-war,—we shall expose Great Britain to those invasions from foreign powers, which we suppose it will be difficult for her to repel.

In fact, you must have a change in men and measures, or be ruined. The truly noble RICHMOND, ROCKINGHAM, CHATHAM, SHELBURNE, with other lords, and the virtuous and sensible minority in the House of Commons, must take the lead. The confidence we have in them will go a great way; but I must tell you, that those terms which would readily have been accepted before our countrymen were slain, and we in consequence compelled to take arms, will not do now.

Every thing in my power to serve the united interest of Great Britain, shall be done; and I pray that you, your brother, and Mr. SAYRE (to whom I beg you would make my most respectful compliments), would write fully, freely, and speedily to me, and let me know what our great and good friends in the House of Com-

mons think expedient and practicable to be done.

God forbid that the nation should be so infatuated as to do any thing further to irritate the Colonies; if they should, the colonies will sooner throw themselves into the arms of any other power on earth, than ever consent to an accommodation with Great Britain. That patience which I frequently told you would be at last exhausted, is no longer to be expected from us. Danger and war are become pleasing; and injured virtue is now armed to avenge herself.

I am, my dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOS. WARREN.

TO ARTHUR LEE, Esq., London.

P. S. — Please to let Mr. SAYRE and Sheriff LEE know that I shall write to them by the first opportunity. This will be handed you by our good friend Mr. BARRELL, who will give you a more particular account of our public affairs.

J. W.

LETTER FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

In Provincial Congress, WATERTOWN,
May 16, 1775.

“*Resolved*, That Dr. BENJAMIN CHURCH be ordered to go immediately to Philadelphia, and deliver to the President of the Honorable American Congress, there now sitting, the following application, to be by him communicated to the members thereof; and the said CHURCH is also directed to confer with the said

Congress respecting such other matters as may be necessary to the defence of this Colony, and particularly to the state of the army therein:” —

May it please your Honors, — That system of colony administration which, in the most firm, dutiful, and loyal manner, has been in vain remonstrated against by the representative body of the united Colonies, seems still, unless speedily and vigorously opposed by the collected wisdom and force of all America, to threaten ruin and destruction to this continent.

For a long time past, this colony has, by a corrupt administration in Great Britain and here, been deprived of the exercise of those powers of government, without which a people can be neither rich, happy, nor secure. The whole continent saw the blow pending, which, if not warded off, must inevitably have subverted the freedom and happiness of each Colony. The principles of self-defence, roused in the breasts of freemen by the dread of impending slavery, caused to be collected the wisdom of America in a Congress composed of men who, through time, must, in every land of freedom, be revered among the most faithful assertors of the essential rights of human nature.

This Colony was then reduced to great difficulties, being denied the exercise of civil government according to our charter, or the fundamental principles of the English constitution, and a formidable navy and army (not only inimical to our safety, but flattered with the prospect of enjoying the fruit of our industry) were stationed for that purpose in our metropolis. The prospect of deciding the question between our mother-country and us by the sword gave us the greatest pain and

anxiety; but we have made all the preparation for our necessary defence that our confused state would admit of; and, as the question equally affected our sister-colonies and us, we have declined, though urged thereto by the most pressing necessity, to assume the reins of civil government without their advice and consent; but have hitherto borne the many difficulties and distressing embarrassments necessarily resulting from a want thereof.

We are now compelled to raise an army, which, with the assistance of the other Colonies, we hope, under the smiles of Heaven, will be able to defend us and all America from the further devastations of our enemies. But as the sword should, in all free states, be subservient to the civil powers; and as it is the duty of the magistrates to support it for the people's necessary defence, we tremble at having an army (although consisting of our own countrymen) established here, without a civil power to provide for and control them.

We are happy in having an opportunity of laying our distressed state before the representative body of the continent, and humbly hope you will favor us with your most explicit advice respecting the taking up and exercising the powers of civil government, which we think absolutely necessary for the salvation of our country; and we shall readily submit to such a general plan as you may direct for the Colonies, or make it our great study to establish such a form of government here as shall not only most promote our own advantages, but the union and interest of all America.

As the army now collecting from different Colonies is for the general defence of the rights of America, we would beg leave to suggest to your consideration the propriety of your taking the regulation and general direction of it, that

the operations of it may more effectually answer the purposes designed.

JOS. WARREN, *President pro tem.*

Attest :

SAMUEL FREEMAN, *Secretary pro tem.*

To the Honorable the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,
Philadelphia.

REV. WILLIAM GORDON TO DR. J. WARREN.

JAMAICA PLAINS, May 20, 1775.

Sir, — Shall be obliged to you would you stop any letters directed for me that may be brought by the post, and send them by the bearer, who will pay the postage. Should the committee approve of sending me HUTCHINSON'S loose letters, with the letter-books, on Monday, will apply myself in sorting them according to date, reading them over, and notifying every thing that shall appear to me of importance to be laid before the public.

Your very humble servant, and brother in the same common cause,

WILLIAM GORDON.

LETTER FROM DR. JOSEPH WARREN.

WATERTOWN, May 25, 1775.

Gentlemen, — Upon my arrival here just this minute, I had the pleasure of being informed that our worthy friend Colonel ARNOLD, not having had the sole honor of reducing Ticonderoga and Crown Point, determined upon an expedition against St. John's, in

which he happily succeeded. The letters were directed to the Committee of Safety, but were supposed to be necessary to be laid before this Congress. I have not seen them yet, but you will have the particulars from the bearer.

I have also received a letter from the Congress at New Hampshire, informing me of a resolve to raise forthwith two thousand men, and more if it should be necessary. The troops, at least one company of them, with a train of artillery from Providence, are in the upper end of Roxbury. To say the truth, I find my health much mended since this morning.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. WARREN.

P. S. — You will be kind enough to communicate the contents of this letter to General Room, as I love to give pleasure to good men.

COLONEL HENSHAW TO DR. J. WARREN.

WATERTOWN, May 28, 1775.

Sir, — I cannot proceed on my journey to Hartford and Crown Point, through want of the papers sent last evening to Cambridge by Mr. GILL to be attested. Mr. GILL promised to bring me a horse and sulky to proceed on as far as Leicester, where I shall take a horse of my own, there being none that may be obtained here. If he has not provided me with a horse and sulky already, he knows where to do it, having your directions; there-

fore you will please to forward the papers, with a horse and sulky, by Mr. GILL, when I shall instantly proceed.

I am your most obedient servant,

JOS. HENSHAW.

ALEXANDER McDOUGAL TO JOSEPH WARREN.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1775.

Dear Sir, — Your favor to our Congress on the subject of powder, filled us with great distress, which was greatly increased by our utter inability to supply you. We, however, wrote immediately to Jersey, where we procured a small quantity, which, with all we could purchase here, amount to six hundred and fifty-five pounds. The Congress wrote by this day's post to Governor TRUMBULL, to supply you with this quantity out of one of his easterly magazines, and we would replace.

For this purpose, two wagons set off with the above, or to be forwarded to you, in case he can't comply with our request.

I am, sir, in the utmost haste,

Your very humble servant,

ALEX. McDOUGAL.

To JOSEPH WARREN, Esq.

REPORT RESPECTING FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES, AND MONUMENT TO HONORABLE MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN.

April 4, 1776.

The Committee appointed to take under consideration the erecting a monument to the memory of the Honorable Major-General JOSEPH WARREN, beg leave to report, that they have attended to that service, and find that the place where his body was buried is discovered, and that the Lodge of Freemasons in this colony, whereof he was late Grand Master, are desirous of taking up the said deceased's remains, and, in the usual funeral solemnities of that society, to decently inter the same, and that his friends are consenting thereto. Wherefore your Committee are of opinion that the said Lodge have leave to put their said intentions into execution, in such a manner as that the government of this Colony may hereafter have an opportunity to erect a monument to the memory of that worthy, valiant, and patriotic American.

JAMES SULLIVAN, *per order*.

Read and accepted; and the said Lodge has leave to put their intentions as aforesaid into execution accordingly.

B. — PAGE 49.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1774.

At a meeting of the Committee of Mechanics of this city, at the house of Mr. DAVID PHILIPS, a letter to them was received from the mechanics of the town of Boston; which being read, it was resolved unanimously that the same be printed; and is as follows:—

TO THE COMMITTEE OF MECHANICS OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1774.

Gentlemen, — General GAGE being determined to cut off the communication of this town with the country, by fortifying the sole pass between them by land, has applied to several tradesmen in this town, and found none base enough to engage in so villainous an enterprise. And it is now said he intends to apply to New York for workmen to complete his designs. Our tradesmen, therefore, apprehending that your zeal for the common safety is not less to be depended upon than their own, requested us to give you the earliest intimation of the matter, that you might take your measures accordingly.

We cannot entertain a doubt but the tradesmen of New York will treat an application of this kind as it deserves. The subject is of the last importance; and for any one part of America to show a readiness to comply with

measures destructive of any other part, will inevitably destroy that confidence so necessary to the common salvation.

We are, gentlemen, your friends and fellow-countrymen,

By order of the Committee,

JOHN WARREN, *Chairman.*

To the Committee of Mechanics
of the City of New York.

Upon which it was *unanimously Resolved*, That the thanks of this Committee be returned to those worthy mechanics of this city who have declined to aid or assist in the erecting of fortifications on Boston Neck, which, when, completed, would probably be improved to spill the blood of their fellow-subjects in the Massachusetts Bay; cut off the communication with the country, whereby the soldiery might be enabled to inflict on that town all the distresses of famine, and reduce those brave and loyal people to terms degrading to human nature, repugnant to Christianity, and which, perhaps, might prove destructive of British and American liberty.

Resolved, likewise, That the thanks of this Committee be returned to those merchants of this place, for their truly worthy and patriotic conduct, who have virtuously refused to let

their vessels to transport the army and the horrid engines of war, for the detestable purpose of destroying his Majesty's faithful subjects in the Massachusetts Bay, who are a people well known to have been constant in supporting, and firm in defending, the Protestant succession, as settled in the illustrious House of Hanover.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Committee of Mechanics.

ABEL HARDENBROOK, Jun., *Chairman.*

DEPOSITIONS RESPECTING THE ARSENIC MIXED WITH THE
MEDICINES LEFT AT BOSTON BY THE BRITISH.

By the Council and House of Representatives of Massachusetts.
April 15, 1776.

Resolved, That the depositions of Dr. JOHN WARREN, DANIEL SCOTT, and FREDERICK RIDGELY, respecting a quantity of medicines left in the workhouse of the town of Boston, lately improved as an hospital by the British troops, be published in the Watertown newspaper, by order of the General Court.

DEPOSITION OF DR. JOHN WARREN.

I, JOHN WARREN, of Cambridge, physician, testify and say, that, on or about the twenty-ninth day of March last past, I went into the workhouse of the town of Boston, lately improved as an hospital by the British troops stationed in said town; and, upon examining into the state of a large quantity of medicine there by them left,—particularly in one room, supposed to have been by them used as a medicinal store-room,—I found a great variety of medicinal articles lying upon the floor, some of which were contained and secured in papers, whilst others were scattered upon the floor

loose. Amongst these medicines, I observed small quantities of what I supposed was white and yellow arsenic intermixed; and then received information from Dr. DANIEL SCOTT that he had taken up a large quantity of said arsenic from over and amongst the medicine, and had collected it chiefly in large lumps, and secured it in a vessel. Upon receiving this information, I desired him to let me view the arsenic; with which he complied, and I judged it to amount to about the quantity of twelve or fourteen pounds. Being much surprised by this extraordinary intelligence, I more minutely examined the medicines on the floor, and found them to be chiefly capital articles, and those most generally in great demand; and, judging them to be rendered entirely unfit for use, I advised Dr. SCOTT to let them remain, and by no means meddle with them, as I thought the utmost hazard would attend the using of them. They were accordingly suffered to remain, and no account was taken of them.

JOHN WARREN.

COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY, WATERTOWN, ss.

Then JOHN WARREN made solemn oath to the truth of the above-written deposition.

Before me,

JAMES OTIS,

Justice of the Peace through the said Colony.

April 3, 1776.

GENERAL GREENE TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

CORRYELL'S FERRY, DELAWARE,
Dec. 16, 1776.

Sir,—I take the liberty to recommend Dr. WARREN to the Congress as a very suitable person to receive an appointment of a Sub-

director, which I am informed they are about to create a number of. Dr. WARREN has given great satisfaction where he has had the direction of business. He is a young gentleman of ability, humanity, and great application to business.

I feel a degree of happiness that the Congress are going to put the hospital-department upon a better establishment; for the sick, this campaign, have suffered beyond description, and shocking to humanity. For my own part,

I have never felt any distress equal to what the sufferings of the sick have occasioned, and am confident that nothing will injure the recruiting service so much as the dissatisfaction arising upon that head.

I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

NATHANAEL GREENE.

To the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq., President of the
Continental Congress, at Philadelphia.

JOURNAL OF DR. JOHN WARREN.

THE following relic of a Journal was found among the papers of Dr. JOHN WARREN, some years after his death. It was in a mutilated state, and much of the writing so faded as to have become illegible. Believing it would afford an interesting view of the feelings and impressions of the time, and of the imperfect manner in which facts now very clearly established were then understood, it has been put in order and published.

The author of this Journal was in the public service in the army during the whole time included, which must be considered as an explanation of the imperfection of its details, as his time would of course be intensely occupied in the care of the sick and wounded. Among the interesting observations made on entering the town of Boston, immediately after the opening, were some which related to the condition of the medicines left by the British army. These became the subject of a public report; a copy of which, contained in the American Archives, has been introduced.

The Journal was interrupted by the departure of the author to join the central army, with which he continued connected till the year 1777, when, in consequence of camp-fever, he was compelled to return to Boston, where he exercised the office of military surgeon during the remainder of the war.

JOURNAL.

19th April, 1775. — Previous to the unhappy conflict (if it should prove so, for it is pregnant with the greatest of events), quantities of military stores had, in consequence of the lowering aspect of public affairs, been collected in different parts of the country, particularly at Concord, that they might be ready for use, if the melancholy necessity should require it. On the evening of April 18th, a number of armed officers went over Charlestown Ferry, round towards Roxbury, and placed themselves in different parts of the road, in the night; also on the way to Concord, to prevent any intelligence getting to the country. For this purpose, they stopped all travellers with threatening language. The grenadiers and light-infantry companies, amounting to about three hundred, had for some time been off duty, under pretence of camping, — a new exercise. The Bostonians, being at this alarmed, on the 18th sent expresses to the neighborhood, informing them of the direct orders then given by [effaced in the manuscript] for leaving the town. In the beginning of the evening of the 18th, before the moon rose, the said companies embarked from Boston, and landed at Cambridge, proceeding by the most private way for Lexington. While from
 . . left, and arrived at half an hour afterwards. In consequence of the alarm from the firing of

guns, and troops disembarked, the minute-men of the town of Lexington, in number about a hundred and thirty, assembled upon the Common, near the meeting-house. Having waited some time after, and the evening being misty, and having now their ready to attend half an hour after the drums beat, and about immediately assembled, but with hurry, in a confused manner. The regulars came in; and, upon finding the number great, the captain ordered his men to disperse for their safety. Several of the British officers came on the ground together, to the men. One cried out, "You rebels, lay down your arms!" another, "Stop, you rebels!" a third, "Disperse, you rebels!" Some dispersed, but a few continued in a military position. On seeing which, Major PITCAIRN (upon the plea, it seems, of some person's snapping a gun or pistol at the regulars, without its going off, whilst they were at some distance from a company) fired his pistol, at the same time giving the word of command, "Fire," which was instantly obeyed, and eight persons were killed.

The alarm was spread to Concord; but they knew not what had been done at Lexington. They were drawn up at the north bridge of the town; but, being informed that the regulars were three times their number, they retreated over it; but, being reinforced, they returned to it again, in order to dislodge Capt. LANE, who, with his men, guarded the bridge. The commander having given express orders not to fire, except the regulars did first, — when they came boldly near the bridge, the regulars fired, and killed Capt. PARKER and one private. Lieut. GOULD was there wounded, and taken prisoner. Immediately upon this, the whole

detachment, — after having disabled two twenty-four pounders, and destroyed their carriages, with seven wheels for the same, with their limbers; sixteen wheels, four brass three-pounders, and two carriages with limbers and wheels for two four-pounders; thrown five hundred pounds of ball into the rivers, wells, &c., and broke in pieces about sixty barrels of flour, about half of which was saved, — retreated with precipitation. When they had passed Lexington meeting-house, they were met by a brigade under Lord PERCY, of about one thousand men, with two cannon. Upon which they burnt in Lexington three houses, one barn, and two shops, with one mill-house. The inhabitants had, all the way on the road, left their houses. The regulars had broke the windows on the front of almost every house on their way, and some they entered to plunder. One regular was plundering the contents of a drawer, when a ball from one of the provincials passed through his head, and knocked him directly into the drawer. The regulars arrived at Charlestown just at having lost about seven or eight hundred killed, and perhaps twice as many wounded and taken prisoners. Some of the dead they carried into Charlestown, and the chief of their wounded. They intrenched for the night upon Bunker Hill, after having danced to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," which was played by the brigade when they went up.

20th April, 1775. — This day, before noon, upon the news of a vast number of people being arrived from all parts of the country to Cambridge, the regulars cross the ferry to Boston, and General GAGE begins immediately to fortify more strongly.

June 17th, 1775. — This day, — a day ever to be remembered by the United American Colonies, — at about four o'clock afternoon, I was alarmed with the incessant report of cannon, which appeared to be at or near Boston. Towards sunset, a very great fire was discovered, nearly in a direction from Salem for Boston. At the beginning of the evening, news arrived that a smart engagement had happened in the afternoon on Bunker Hill, in Charlestown, between the king's regular troops and the provincials. Soon after, we received intelligence that our troops were repulsed with great loss, and the enemy had taken possession of the ground which we had broke the night before. I was very anxious, as I was informed that great numbers had fallen on both sides, and that my brother was, in all probability, in the engagement. I, however, went home with a determination to take a few hours' sleep, and then to go immediately for Cambridge with my arms. Accordingly in the morning, about two o'clock, I prepared myself, and went off on horseback; and, when I arrived at Medford, received the melancholy and distressing tidings that my brother was missing. Upon this dreadful intelligence, I went immediately to Cambridge, and inquired of almost every person I saw whether they could give me any information of him. Some told me he was undoubtedly alive and well; others, that he was wounded; and others, that he fell on the field. Thus perplexed almost to distraction, I went on inquiring with a solicitude which was such a mixture of hope and fear, as none but one who has felt it can form any conceptions of. In this manner, I passed several days; every day's information diminishing the probability of his safety.

It appears that about twenty-five hundred

men were sent off from the ministerial quarters in Boston to dispossess a number — about seven hundred of our troops — who had, in the course of the night, cast up a small breast-work on the hill. They accordingly attacked them, and, after having retreated three times, carried their point. Upon which our men retreated with precipitation, having lost about two hundred dead, and about three hundred wounded; the enemy, according to GAGE's account, one thousand and twenty-five killed and wounded, amongst whom were a considerable proportion of officers, — Lieut. Colonel ABERCROMBIE, Major PITCAIRN, &c.; a dear purchase to them indeed!

On the 18th, there was an alarm, upon some motions of the enemy, but it proved false; and several of the same kind in the course of the week. This week we begin intrenchments upon Winter Hill and Prospect Hill, which are at length well fortified. Also fort number one and two; and at Roxbury, a fort upon the hill near the meeting-house. A constant fire is kept up by the enemy; but they have no inclination to come out.

November, 1775.

Saturday, 4th November. — News arrived of the taking Chamblée by the French, after forty hours' engagement, with cannon. This fort is beyond St. John's; and the officers at St. John's had sent their families here for security. An hundred and eighty prisoners are taken, thirty of which are regulars; one hundred and twenty-four casks of powder, sixty shells, three barrels of flour, eleven do. of rice, seven of peas, nine firkins of butter, thirty-four barrels of pork, seven do. damaged, three hundred boxes swivel-shot, one hundred and fifty

French arms, one box musket-shot, six thousand five hundred and sixty-four musket-cartridges, three royal mortars, five hundred hand-grenades, eighty-three accoutrements; besides a large quantity of sails, rigging, &c. &c. Officers prisoners: Major PLEPFORD; Captains BRIGGS and GOODWIN; Lieutenants HOMER, HARRISON, and SHETTLEWORTH; Capt. ALGER; and WILLIAM McCLOUGH, Commissary. The siege was laid on 16th of October, and they surrendered prisoners-of-war on the 18th.

Friday, 10th November. — A party of regulars, supposed about two hundred and twenty, came off from Charlestown in boats, and steered to Lechmere's Point at high water, when the Point was surrounded with water, so that our forces, in getting to them, waded up to their shoulders. We soon drove them off, with Col. THOMPSON and his rifle-battalion. We had one man badly wounded with grape-shot. The cannon fired very briskly whilst I was down there. They carried off with them eight or ten cattle, and one or two of the sentinels, with the guns and tent. It is supposed our muskets wounded numbers, — some of our men believed, badly.

Tuesday, November 14. — This day intelligence arrived, that the fort at St. John's surrendered, on November 2d, to the American forces under General MONTGOMERY and SCHUYLER, as prisoners of war. We are informed that there were two regiments. According to the articles of capitulation, signed by Major PRESTON, commander of the fort, the prisoners were to be allowed the honors of war in marching out; and the whole garrison was to march to Connecticut government, and remain as prisoners till the disputes should be settled.

The soldiers were to ground their arms, and leave them at the fort. The commissioned officers were allowed their side-arms; and their fire-arms were to be taken, and put up in a box, and to be kept till the war ceased, when they were to be delivered to them again, if they should not consent to sell them or otherwise before. We are also informed, by a letter from Virginia, that soldiers from three tenders, and two other vessels, attempted to land and burn the town of Plumington; but that, by the spirited behavior of the militia and others, they were repulsed twice with loss, though they had cut through the sunken vessels, and got into the harbor. They were obliged to flee with precipitation; so that our people took one tender, with a number of prisoners. They were preparing for a second attack, which was expected the next day, viz. 27th October.

November 22. — This day, at evening, a party of men, under command of Major-General PUTNAM, begin an intrenchment upon a hill, called Cobble Hill, north-east of Prospect Hill.

23d. — This day, though our men left the works upon the hill in the morning, a body is sent on before noon to continue the works; which they do without any molestation from the enemy, though directly in face of one of their ships lying very near, and Bunker Hill, together with Beacon Hill and several other forts. But, from the motions of the enemy to-day, I judge we shall have a brush with them before it is over. This day, by order of the General Assembly, is observed as a day of Thanksgiving through the Provinces.

28th. — This day we have the news of General MONTGOMERY marching into the city of Montreal, the fort having been evacuated a few days before.

30th. — By a letter from Gen. WASHINGTON, our G. M., we learn, that Gen. CARLETON, upon hearing of Gen. MONTGOMERY's success, the night before his arrival, had evacuated the city; having spiked up all the cannon, taken the arms and ammunition, together with the garrison of about seven hundred Canadians, and embarked on board twelve or thirteen small vessels. He went down the river to Quebec, where Col. ARNOLD had arrived. By a publication by order of the Continental Congress, we learn that there were taken seventeen brass cannon, two of which were twenty-four pounders; twenty-two iron cannon; twenty eight-inch howitzers; thirty-five half-inch mortars; four, four and two-thirds ditto.

December 1st. — We have obtained intelligence that a brig, with a very valuable cargo of ordnance-stores, is taken, and brought in at Cape Ann, by Captain MANLY, as a prize from the old English. It contains one noble brass thirteen-inch-and-a-half mortar; weight, twenty-seven thousand quarters, sixteen pounds, — with two beds; all supposed to have cost a thousand guineas. This success of our privateer is great, indeed, and will doubtless astonish our enemies: it is marvellous in our own eyes. The cargo in shot-cases, shells, &c., is said to amount to the value of thirty thousand pounds sterling. The number of arms with accoutrements taken, is two thousand. The mortar is named the "Congress," by Gen. PUTNAM.

2d. — This day, the above Captain MANLY brings in another prize, — a ship bound from Scotland to Boston, with three hundred and fifty chaldrons of sea-coal, and a quantity of bale-goods. She is about two hundred tons burthen, and almost new. The privateers from Salem and Beverly have, in the course of the week past, brought in a considerable number of small vessels; as also those from Plymouth.

Captain BROUGHTON with another privateer, who were stationed at the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, with orders to wait for the firs which go down at this season of the year for England, return, having infamously covered the ignominy of their return with the pretence of seizing some gentlemen belonging to the Island of St. John, near Cape Breton, who, he said, were enlisting men against the colonies; in which, however, it seems there was very little truth. He also seized a number of small vessels belonging to Americans, with fish; and particularly one of Mr. DERBY's, of Salem. It is said none of them will be condemned. The masters are very much blamed for their conduct, as they have thereby given opportunity to the immense rich cargos of firs, as also the powder which CARLETON had treasured up in Quebec to escape us. This day the insolence of the ministerial army shines forth, in an invitation to our General and Dr. COOPER, by a card, to attend a tragedy to be acted next Saturday night in Boston. Last Sunday, sen-night, a large ministerial ship being near the Light, off Cape Ann, was struck with lightning, and was burnt. A sloop near her was struck at the same time, and was so damaged that she was obliged to put into the Gunnt, where she was taken by our people, and was found to be loaded with wood and hay. The

light-horse of BURGOYNE must suffer by these captures. BURGOYNE—it is said confidently, and it is doubtless true—has sailed for home, having been sent for by his majesty.

13.—By persons who have stolen out of Boston, we receive a confirmation of a report, that Capt. MARTINDALE, of a privateer, with his whole crew, is taken. The number amounts to seventy: they were taken by stratagem by a man-of-war, which kept her ports shut up. By this means they decoyed the privateer, so that it came up to her. Whereupon the man-of-war opened her ports, and threatened immediately to sink her, if she did not surrender; in consequence of which, she surrendered accordingly. She was taken by the “Foway,” carrying twenty guns.

Two French gentlemen being in town, have occasioned great speculation. They have had several interviews with the generals. The report is, that they have arrived with two vessels, with a quantity of powder,—some say twenty tons, some thirty, and some fifty; generally the latter. They, however, keep all as a profound secret; nothing concerning the matter transpires. On the night of the thirteenth, the parole was “St. Domingo;” countersign, “France.” It is said they are gone to the Continental Congress. Time only must elucidate the mystery.

14.—This day we have news that CARLETON’s party, consisting of near two hundred, are all taken by a detachment under Colonel WARREN; that it was effected by a fort at the mouth of the River Sorrel, together with one or two floating batteries; that all their vessels are taken, and CARLETON himself, with three or four others, made their escape, just before the engagement, into the woods, where he

was pursued by Colonel ARNOLD, and taken prisoner; that no great amount of powder is yet taken, but that other articles amount to considerable.

16.—We have the news, though not directly, that Quebec has surrendered to Colonel ARNOLD. We shall soon know further.

17.—This day we learn that Capt. MANLY has taken another prize; a vessel bound to Boston, with grain and other articles from Virginia. This day, the “Scarborough,” man-of-war, which has laid for some time opposite Lechmere’s Point, falls down by daybreak to Charlestown Ferry, in consequence of a few shot received by her yesterday from Cobble Hill, one of which undoubtedly went through her. The firing yesterday commenced on the side of the ministerial army from the ship, on account of our having broke ground upon Lechmere’s Point; to which place we have built a covert way. They wounded two men with swivel-shot; neither, as we believe, mortally. They continued firing the chief part of the day, and have been throwing shells the chief of the night, but have done no mischief as yet worth mentioning.

18th.—Our men keep at work, whilst they pelt us.

19th.—They threw about twenty shells from their battery, opposite the Point, on all the preceding night.

28th.—This night an expedition to Bunker Hill was projected by General SULLIVAN, who had drawn out one hundred and seventy volunteers from each regiment in his brigade. They

marched near the neck ; whilst another party, from Cobble Hill, attempted going over upon the ice ; but, several of our men unhappily having fired their guns, and the ice, as is said, not being sufficient to bear them, the expedition failed.

N. B. — Even after the setting of the moon, it was much too light, and the evening remarkably calm. The attempt was made at about three o'clock in the morning.

January, 1776.

How different is the state of affairs this new year from that of the last ! A whole empire involved in the calamities of a civil war ; Great Britain, with her fleets and army, obstinately determined to reduce the colonies to absolute subjection ; and the colonies resolutely determined, almost to a man, to oppose with arms their tyrannical depredations. Blood and slaughter are stalking over the once peaceable shores of America. Affairs remain at this moment very peaceable. According to the intelligence from Boston, their number in the town cannot be more than six thousand, and about six hundred at Bunker Hill.

8th. — At about nine o'clock this evening, a party of men, under command of Major KNOWLTON, with the utmost secrecy, crossed the Milldam from Cobble Hill ; and one-half of them being placed on the east side of the road, under Bunker Hill, to intercept any persons who might be going from the houses, the other party proceeded down the street, and set fire to a number of houses ; took five men prisoners, and one woman, and killed one man. They then retreated to the other party, with whom they joined ; and were at about the

same time discovered by the enemy, who, in the utmost confusion, began a loose, scattering fire from their lines to all quarters, especially towards the Neck, where they supposed our troops must have come over. Several cannon and several hundred small-arms were fired by them, but without wounding a single man. Our men fired not a single shot whilst in the town ; for which, and their secrecy and bravery, they, in general orders of the next day, were thanked by the general. The night was dark, but not at all windy, — very calm and serene ; so that scarcely any more houses than those our men set fire to were consumed. About eight or ten were reduced to ashes, and about five or six were left standing ; so that they are deprived, in some measure, of quarters and fuel.

By a vessel arrived from England at the eastward, we learn that the administration are determined to proceed, but that taking foreign troops into pay occasioned considerable uneasiness. The House of Commons re-echoed the King's speech, and the Irish parliament have declared against us ; but the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond have espoused our cause.

18. — This day arrived the western post, with the melancholy and unexpected news of the defeat of the army at Canada, on the thirty-first of December, under General MONTGOMERY. That day being the last of the enlistment, he was determined to make an attack on the city of Quebec, and had laid his plans for attacking the upper town ; but, several soldiers having deserted to the enemy, he determined to alter it. Accordingly, having waited to no purpose for a snow-storm to favor his design, he, in the morning, at about four o'clock, ordered a feint to be made by two

parties upon different parts of the fort of the upper town: under Colonel LIVINGSTON, of the Canadians, against St. John's Gate; and Captain BROWNE against Cape Diamond. The general at the head of the New York troops advanced to attack the lower town, at Anne de Mere, and forced one barrier; but, just as he was opening to pass the other, by the fire of the enemy, he, together with his Aid-de-camp, Captain MCPHERSON, Captain CHAPMAN of the riflemen, and two or three more, were shot dead upon the spot. This so dispirited the men, that Colonel CAMPBELL, on whom the command devolved, was obliged to draw off his men. In the meantime, Colonel ARNOLD, with his troops, who marched with unparalleled bravery from Cambridge (during which march they were many of them obliged to eat even the leather of their shoes, and other articles, as well as the whole of all the dogs they could find, intestines not excepted), advanced towards a two-gun battery of the enemy, which, after an hour's engagement, and the loss of a number of men, he took possession of. Having received a wound in his leg, Col. ARNOLD was carried off to the hospital; after which, the detachment pushed on for another barrier, and took possession of it. By this time, the detachments which were appointed to make the feint upon the upper town had retreated; and, the troops there having nothing to divert their attention from the lower town, a party sallied out at Palace Gate, and attacked this detachment in the rear. After a confident resistance, the whole corps of about three hundred then surrendered prisoners.

January, 1776, continued.

It is supposed that the number of our killed and wounded amounts to about sixty. Captain

KENDRICK and Lieutenant HUMPHREYS, of the Riflemen, and Lieutenant COOPER, are slain. Our men then returned to about three miles from the city, where they posted themselves, waiting for reinforcements.

The brave General MONTGOMERY was decently interred, with the honors of war, on the second of January, with Captain MCPHERSON. The prisoners are treated kindly; and one of the officers was suffered to come out, upon his parole, to collect the baggage for them. The brave MONTGOMERY was determined either to take the city, or lose his life. Accordingly, he died nobly in the field. His course of victory was short, rapid, and uninterrupted, but truly great and glorious. He has, in his conquest, behaved like the hero and like the patriot. O America! thy land is watering with the richest blood of thy sons. God grant that in this man's stead, and for that of every hero who perishes in the noble struggle, double the number may rise up! Peace to his beloved shade! The tears of a grateful country shall flow copiously, while they lament his death. Ten thousand ministers of glory shall keep vigils around the sleeping dust of the invincible warrior; whilst the precious remains shall be the resort of every true patriot, in every future age. And, whilst the truly good and great shall approach the place sacred with the dust of the hero, they shall point to the little hillock, and say, "There rests MONTGOMERY, who bravely conquered the enemies to freedom in this province; who, with the utmost rapidity, reduced no less than three strong fortresses, and bravely died in the noble attempt to take possession of the strongest garrison upon the whole continent of America. He died, it is true; but, in dying, his name became immortal." — Colonel KNOX

arrives with about fifty pieces of ordnance from Ticonderoga, the fortress there. Several prizes were taken by MANLY the last of this month; but at length he was pursued by a vessel of force, and obliged to run aground; after which, he took out the guns, and saved the vessels.

February, 1776.

14. — This morning, at about four o'clock, the regular troops land at Dorchester, and burn down about six or seven houses, and take one man and three children prisoners. This is supposed to be in consequence of information by a deserter from us, who, whilst the generals the day before yesterday were upon Dorchester Point, ran over the ice to the regular sentry. — About this time, Gen. LEE arrives at New York, at about two o'clock, P.M.; Gen. CLINTON having arrived there at about twelve o'clock, A.M., of the same day. The former sent the mayor of the city on board, to demand of CLINTON that he should give his word not to molest the town in any form, which he accordingly did. It is said that Gen. CLINTON had just made a demand upon the city when LEE arrived, and wrote this very laconic answer to him; viz., "I am here, CHARLES LEE." CLINTON gave him to understand that he was going farther to the southward. Captain MANLY, for his heroic conduct on the sea, is rewarded with a commodore's commission, and is fitting out to engage DAWSON, a king's cruiser, upon the coast. Brigadier-General PRESCOTT, a prisoner from the westward, is ordered to be confined to jail, by the Continental Congress, for his having put Colonel ALLEN (taken by him) in chains, and having sent him home. Numbers of vessels are taken by privateers in divers of the seas. The great number of French troops

sent to the islands, Martinique and Gaudaloupe, have become a matter of great speculation; but it is generally believed that they will, in the spring, make a diversion in our favor.

17. — A few nights after the regulars burnt the houses at Dorchester, as mentioned above, a party of our men, consisting of about half-a-dozen men, by way of retaliation surrounded and brought off three of the enemy's sentinels. The determination of parliament to send out Commissioners for the purpose of adjusting affairs between Britain and the Colonies is much talked of; but many people are apt to suspect, &c.

March, 1776.

2. — General LEE is appointed by Congress to take the command at the westward, in place of General SCHUYLER, who is to command at New York. The former is gone to Albany; from whence he is to proceed to Canada. Great numbers of troops are on the march for Quebec, and it is believed that place will be soon reduced; notwithstanding the great advantage they had over our men after the battle, — the suffering seven hundred men; which was all we had to continue the siege of fifteen hundred, which was their number; and, though a party sallied out of the city, yet, being attacked by a detachment of our men, they were driven back, leaving twelve dead on the spot, and fifteen taken, without a single man killed or wounded on our side. From New York, we learn that CLINTON has sailed from there; and that the "Asia" and "Phenix" — forty-two and sixty guns, men-of-war — still continue in the harbor. It is believed that CLINTON will fall in with Admiral HOPKINS, who commands

the fleet which sailed from Philadelphia about twelve days past. CLINTON has no great force with him.

This evening we begin, from Roxbury and Lechmere Point, and Cobble Hill at Charlestown, a cannonade and bombardment upon the town of Boston. At about half after eleven, at noon, three shells are thrown from Lechmere's Point, all of which fall into the town. Two are thrown from Roxbury, which fall upon the Neck. About twenty cannon are fired from those places and Cobble Hill, which are returned by an equal number of shells and shot from the enemy. One thirteen-inch mortar burst at Roxbury, and two at Lechmere's Point,—one of which is what is called the "Old Sow." No damage done to us, though they have thrown one shell into the citadel upon Prospect Hill, where were near two hundred men. It there burst, but happily did no harm.

3.—This night we cannonade again; and one shell is thrown from Roxbury, and three from Cobble Hill, the last of which split the brass "Congress," which is much lamented. One mortar more is split at Roxbury.

4.—This night the cannon and bombardment to us, from Boston, is pretty brisk all night. One ten-inch mortar is broke at Lechmere's Point. This is very surprising. It is said the enemy have burst four. During the direction of the enemy to these parts, our men have taken post upon two high hills at Dorchester, which command the town and neck of Boston, and, with materials before prepared, erect two strong forts.

5.—This morning, our men are all under

arms, to continue so the whole day. A great number of the militia have come as volunteers, with three days' provisions; and an engagement is expected. Great preparations have, for a long time, been making for this day, as it was generally believed the enemy would attack the works. Upon this supposition, about four thousand men were ready under arms the whole day, to embark and attack the town of Boston; but they discovered no inclination to come out, and the day ended without any action. Our men are anxiously wishing for a battle. A very few cannon were fired by the enemy, this day, upon the new works; and the day, as well as night, were very peaceable and quiet. One man was killed yesterday in Roxbury-street by a cannon-shot, which took off his leg. An Indian was also killed by the bursting of a shell, which fell in Lechmere Point, and tore out his intestines. In the night was as violent a storm as was ever known: it drove some of their transports on shore. One schooner was drove up near Dorchester Hill, and a field-piece was carried down to fire at it; by which one of our men, through carelessness, was badly wounded. These are the only instances of any injury done by the firing of the enemy, and all is now perfectly quiet.

9.—This evening a brisk cannonade is begun from the enemy's lines upon Boston Neck. It commenced in consequence of a number of our men making up a large fire within shot of the enemy; by which means a number of men were discovered round it; and, this serving to direct their shot, the very first ball killed instantly one Dr. DOLE and three privates. The former had his head completely severed from his body. About

nine hundred shots were fired by the enemy; and they were answered by a considerable number from our lines at Dorchester, Roxbury, and Charlestown. For several preceding evenings, a number of cannon were discharged upon both sides; but nothing of importance was effected.

We understand that, notwithstanding the military operations of the day, Mr. PETER THACHER, A.M., delivered a very elegant and spirited oration, to commemorate the bloody tragedy of the fifth of March, 1770, at the meeting-house at Watertown; and that it was voted to be printed.

By persons from Boston, we learn that the enemy are making great preparations to evacuate that town; destroying their carriages and provision of all kinds, and embarking with all their ordnance and military stores, as well as other effects belonging to the tories; together with those which the soldiers, notwithstanding the exertions of their general to prevent it, had plundered from the houses which were vacated. In consequence of this intelligence, together with other contained in the packet for General HOWE, taken by our privateer, our army is ordered to prepare for marching; and accordingly

15. — The rifle-battalion, under Col. THOMPSON, march from Cambridge, as it is said, for New York.

17th. — This morning, all the soldiers belonging to Bunker Hill were seen to be marching towards the ferry: soon after which, two men went upon the hill, and, finding the forts entirely deserted by the enemy, gave a signal. Upon this, a body of our forces went on, and took possession of Charlestown. At the same

time, two or three thousand men were paraded at the boats in Cambridge, for the purpose of going to Boston, if there should appear any possibility of opposition from the regulars. The boats carried the men to Sewall's Point, where they landed. Upon intelligence received from the selectmen, who had come out from Boston, that all the troops had left, only a small body of men, who had had the small-pox, were selected from several regiments, to take possession of the heights in town. Being one of the party, by permit from the general, I had an opportunity of seeing every thing, just as it was left about two hours before by the enemy. Two redoubts, in the neighborhood of Mt. —, appeared to me to be strong. There were two or three half-moons at the hill, at the bottom of the common, for small arms; and there were no embrasures at the redoubts above mentioned. Just by the shore, opposite Lechmere Point, is a bomb-battery, lined with plank, and faced with a parapet of horse-dung, being nothing but a simple line. Near it lies a thirteen-inch mortar, a little moved from its bed. This is an exceedingly fine piece, being, as I am sure, seven and a half inches thick at the muzzle, and near twice that over the chamber, with an iron bed, all cast as one piece. The touch-hole was spiked. Just above it, upon the ascent of the hill, was a three-gun battery of thirty-two pounders. The cannon are left spiked up, and shot driven into the bores. There was only a simple line, being plank filled with dirt. Upon Beacon Hill were scarcely more than the fortifications of nature, — a very insignificant, shallow ditch, with a few short pickets, a platform, and one twenty-four pounder, which could not be brought to bear upon any part of the hill. This was left spiked up, and the bore crammed.

On Copp's Hill, at the north, was nothing more than a few barrels filled with dirt, to form parapets, and three twenty pounders upon platforms, left spiked and crammed. All these, as well as the others, were on carriages. The parapet on this fort, and on Beacon Hill, did not at all cover the men who should work the cannon. There was a small redoubt behind for small arms, — very slender, indeed. At Fort Hill was only five lines of barrels, filled with earth; very trifling, indeed. Upon the neck, the works were strong: consisting of redoubts; numbers of lines, with embrasures for cannon, a few of which were left as the others; a very strong work at the old fortification, and another near the Haymarket. All these were ditched and picketed. At Hatch's Wharf was a battery of rafters, with dirt, and two twelve pounders, left as the others. One of these I saw drilled out, and cleaned for use, without damage.

A great number of other cannon were left at the north and south batteries, with one or both trunnions beat off; shot and shells in divers parts of the town; some cartridges; great quantities of wheat, hay, oil, horses, and other articles, to the amount of a great sum. The houses, I found to be considerably abused inside, where they had been inhabited by the common soldiery; but the external parts of the houses made a tolerable appearance. The streets were clean; and, upon the whole, the town looks much better than I expected. Several hundreds of houses were pulled down; but these were very old ones. The inhabitants, in general, appeared to rejoice at our success; but a considerable number of tories have tarried in the town to throw themselves upon the mercy of the people. The others are abroad with the shipping, all of which now lies before

the castle. They appear to have gone off in a hurry, in consequence of our having, the night before, erected a fort upon Nook Hill, which was very near the town. Some cannon were fired from their lines, even this morning, to the Point.

We now learn certainly that there was an intention, in consequence of a court martial held upon the occasion of our taking possession of Dorchester Hills, to make an attack; and three thousand men, under the command of Lord PERCY, went to the Castle for the purpose. It was the intention to have attacked us, at the same time, at Roxbury lines. It appears that General HOWE had been very careful to prevent his men from committing depredation, and that he, with the other officers, had a high opinion of General WASHINGTON; of the army in general, much higher than formerly. Lord PERCY said he never knew us do a foolish action yet; and, therefore, he believed we would not induce them to burn the town, by firing upon the fleet. They say they shall come back again soon. The small-pox is in about a dozen places in town.

20. — This evening, they burn the Castle, and demolish it by blowing up all the fortifications there. They leave not a building standing.

21. — Our men go upon the Castle, and begin to erect new fortresses, as they had begun a day or two before on Fort Hill. The fleet all fall down into Nantasket Road. The winds have been fair for them to sail; but their not embracing the opportunity favors a suspicion of some intended attack. It seems, indeed, very improbable, that they will be

willing to leave us in so disgraceful a manner as this. It is very surprising that they should not burn the town, when they had it so entirely in their power to do it. The soldiers, it appears, were much dissatisfied at being obliged to leave the town, without glutting their revengeful tempers with the blood of the Yankees. This day I visit Charlestown, and a most melancholy heap of ruins it is. Scarcely the vestiges of those beautiful buildings remain to distinguish them from the mean cottages. The hill which was the theatre upon which the bloody tragedy of the 17th of June was acted, commands the most affecting view I ever saw in my life. The walls of magnificent buildings tottering to the earth below; above, a great number of rude hillocks, under which are deposited the remains, in clusters, of those deathless heroes who fell in the field of battle. The scene was inexpressibly solemn, when I considered myself as walking over the bones of many of my worthy fellow-countrymen, who jeoparded and sacrificed their lives in these high-places. When I considered, that perhaps, whilst I was musing on the objects around me, I might be standing over the remains of a dear brother, whose blood had stained these hallowed walks, with what veneration did this inspire me! how many endearing scenes of fraternal friendship, now past and gone for ever, presented themselves to my view! But it is enough. Oh may our arms be strengthened to fight the battles of our God!

When I came to Bunker Hill, I found it exceeding strong; the front parapet about thirteen feet high from the bottom of the trench, — composed of earth contained in plank, supported by huge timber, with two look-outs upon the top. In the front of this

were two bastions; and a semicircular line, with very wide trenches, and very long pickets, as well as a trench within the causeway, was secured with a and brush. All that part of the main fort which was not included with high works, as above mentioned, — viz. the rear, — was secured by another parapet, with a trench picketed inside as well as out. There was a half-moon, which commanded the river at the side. There was, moreover, a blockhouse upon Schoolhouse Hill, enclosed by a very strong fence, picketed; and a dungeon and blockhouse upon Breed's Hill, enclosed in a redoubt of earth, with trenches and pickets. The works which had been cast up by our men were entirely levelled.

24. — A fort is ordered to be erected upon Charlestown Point immediately, and the works of the enemy upon Boston Neck to be immediately levelled. The army is also ordered to be in readiness for the enemy; as the tarrying in Nantasket Roads, after so fair opportunities of sailing, gives us reason to suspect them.

26. — About this time, the chief part of the enemy's fleet put off under sail, it is generally supposed immediately for Halifax. The erecting of a fort upon Fort Hill goes on slowly; but it will be very strong.

April 12. — This day is confirmed the news announcing the engagement of Admiral HOPKINS with He took three vessels of the latter, having lost, killed, and wounded ten men: himself and son wounded, but not mortally. He also much damaged the "Glasgow," man-of-war, and obliged her to flee.

We learn that the prizes are carried into New London. Three vessels, taken by WALLACE, are retaken by our people at Rhode Island. This week arrived at Boston the notorious tory, BRUSH, with WILLIAM JACKSON, taken in a vessel of the enemy's by MANLY, with eight or ten soldiers. There was a most valuable cargo of English goods, supposed to the amount of thirty thousand pounds sterling. The fortifying of the town has been a very long time neglected. As rumors exist of a fleet having been seen off the Banks of Newfoundland, it now stimulates the people, and numbers of volunteers go down to Camp Hill to construct a fort. Soon after this date, April 23d, I set off with company for Portsmouth ;

travel through Salem, Ipswich, Newbury, and Hampton, — a most delightful country, and fine, especially as we returned from Newbury to Ipswich : from whence we went to Salem, and thence returned, about ten days after we set out. A vessel has arrived, during our excursion, from Bordeaux, in France, in Kennebec River, belonging to Messrs. TRACYS and JACKSON. Nothing of importance happens, as we learn. We anxiously expect news from Quebec.

May 11th. — At about eleven o'clock, set out from Cambridge, upon a journey to New York, with Dr. McKNIGHT, BLANCHARD, and JAMES CLARK. Dine at CHILD'S Tavern, a little beyond Jamaica Plain ; lodge at

AN interesting relic of General WARREN exists in the hands of his family. In the year 1776, one year after the battle of Bunker Hill, the historian, Dr. GORDON, of Roxbury, received a curious, ancient, small book of Psalms from an English clergyman. The edition (one of the earliest translations of any part of the Bible) was executed during the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, and printed at Geneva. The typography is very fine. The binding is in a beautiful and peculiar style, being composed of goat-skin, studded over with gilt fleurs-de-lis, and is in every part still perfect. The book is about three by four inches. It contains two inscriptions ; one on the first blank-leaf as follows : — “ North America. Taken at the Battle of Bunkers Hill, June 17th, 1775, out of Dr. WARREN'S pocket.” Another inscription, on the back of the title-page, informs us that it was purchased of a private, engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill,

by an English clergyman, Dr. SAMUEL WILTON, who gave ten times its value, lest, as he says, “it should be exhibited in triumph, as the spoil of a Presbyterian rebel.” Dr. WILTON sent it to Dr. GORDON, with the request, that it should be delivered to surviving relatives, if any there were. Dr. WILTON died within three months after. Dr. GORDON faithfully executed the commission, consigning the book to Dr. JOHN WARREN, from whom it passed into the hands of the present possessor, Dr. JOHN COLLINS WARREN.

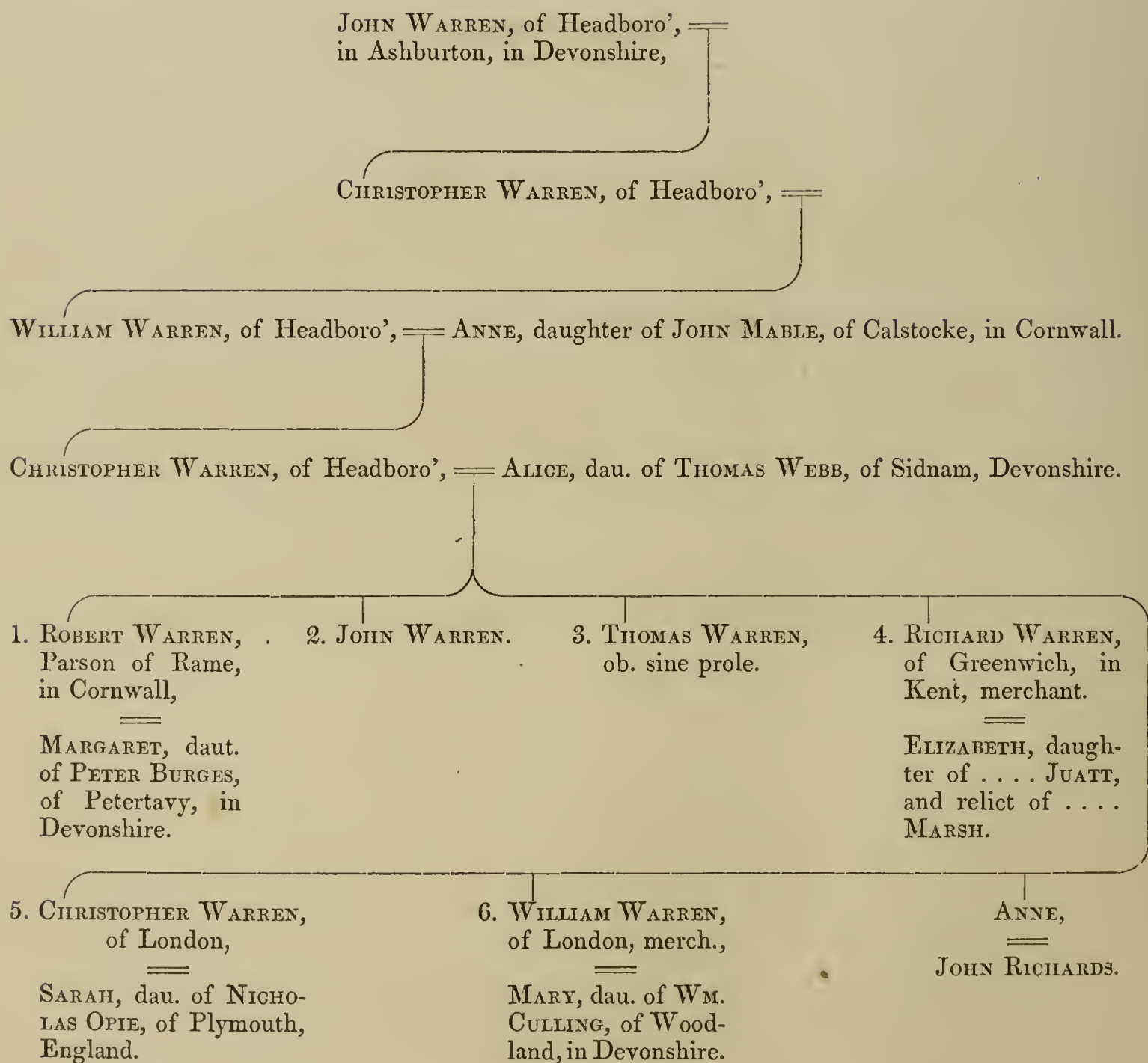
Another relic, of a different character, may be viewed as his last legacy to his country. The night previous to the battle of Bunker Hill, he was advised by a friend not to enter into the impending conflict, as, from his known ardor, he would certainly expose his life, and fall a victim to his zeal. To this he only replied in the following language : “DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI.”

VISITATIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF HERALDS.

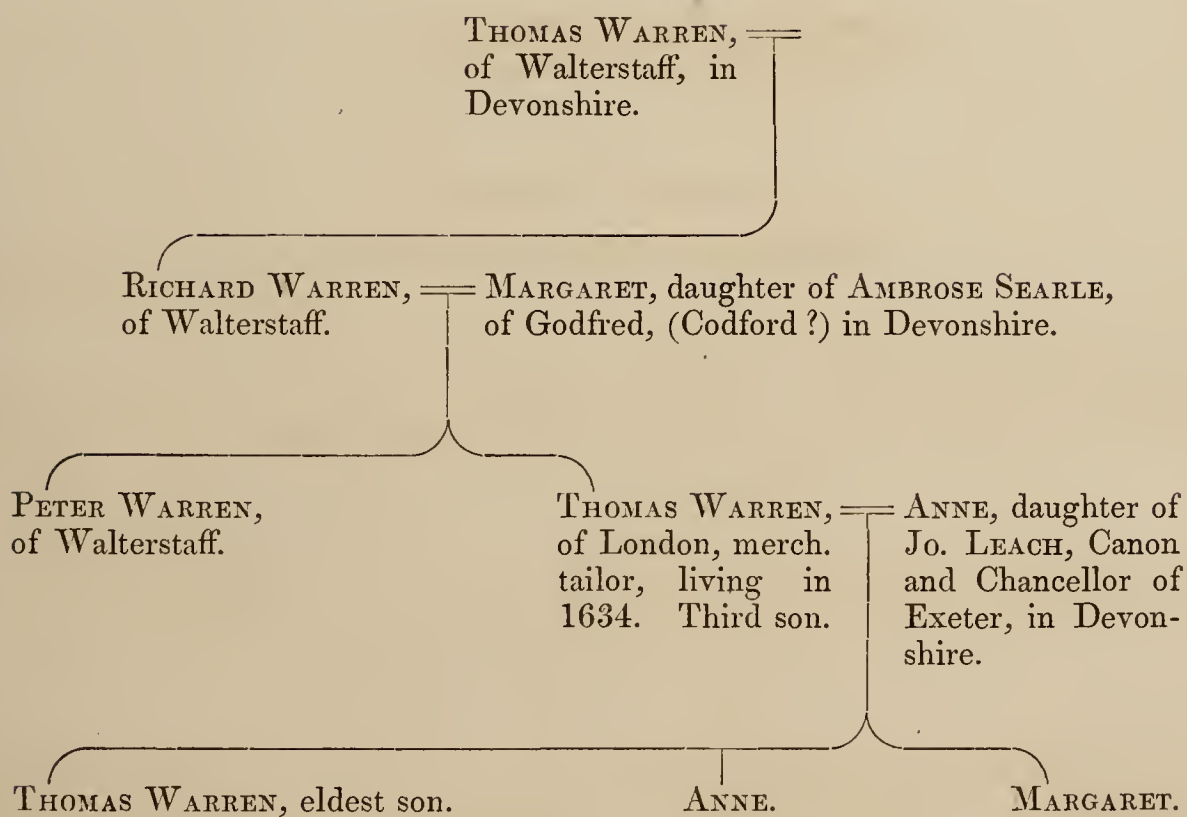
THE COLLEGE OF HERALDS was incorporated in 1483 ; and in 1528 a practice was introduced of issuing commissions, under the Privy Seal, to the Kings of Arms at that College, directing them to visit the different counties of England, and register the pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry residing in them. These registers are called " Visitation Books ;" and the entries in them are usually signed by the heads of the respective families, and attested by a Herald. These Visitations ceased about the year 1686.

An account of these Visitations, so far as they relate to our purpose, has been obtained and preserved. This account presents vouchers for many of the facts stated in the text. They are not, however, arranged in the order of time, but in the order in which they were obtained ; and it must be noted, that, however desirable it might be to preserve this order, the natural and necessary deficiencies produced in the lapse of eight hundred years would make it difficult, if not impossible, to attain so desirable an object.

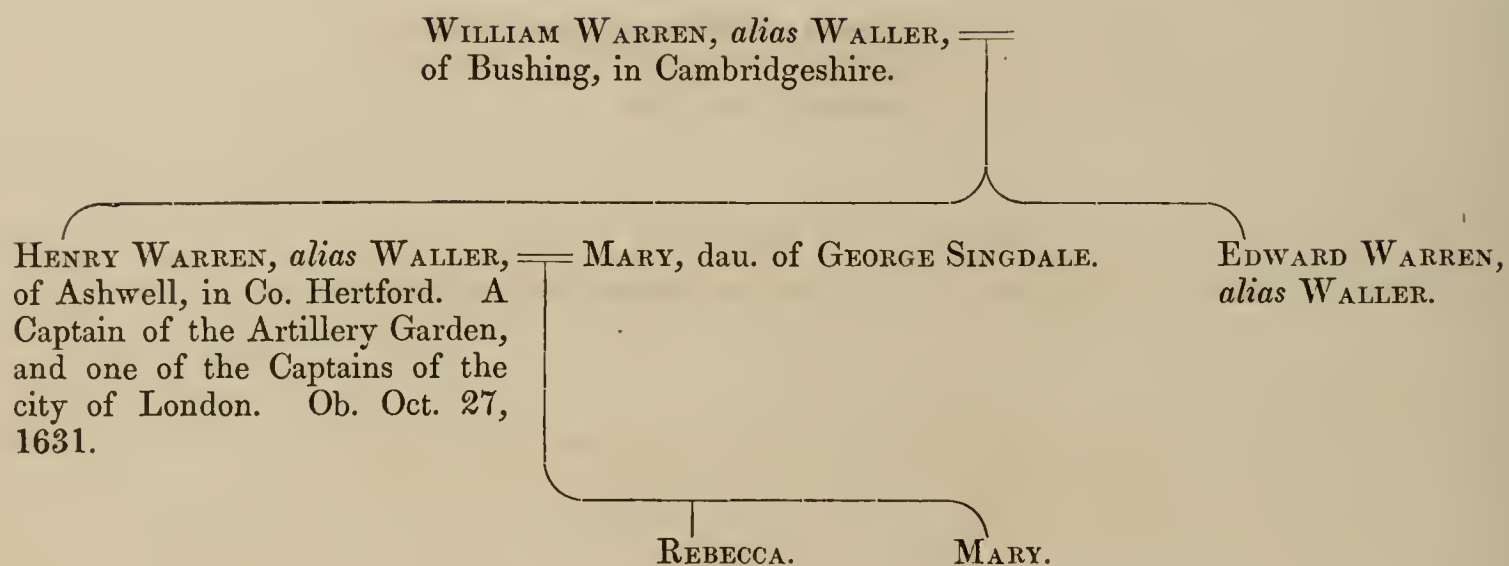
FROM THE HERALD'S VISITATION OF DEVONSHIRE, 1620.



FROM THE VISITATION OF LONDON, IN 1634.



FROM THE VISITATION OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

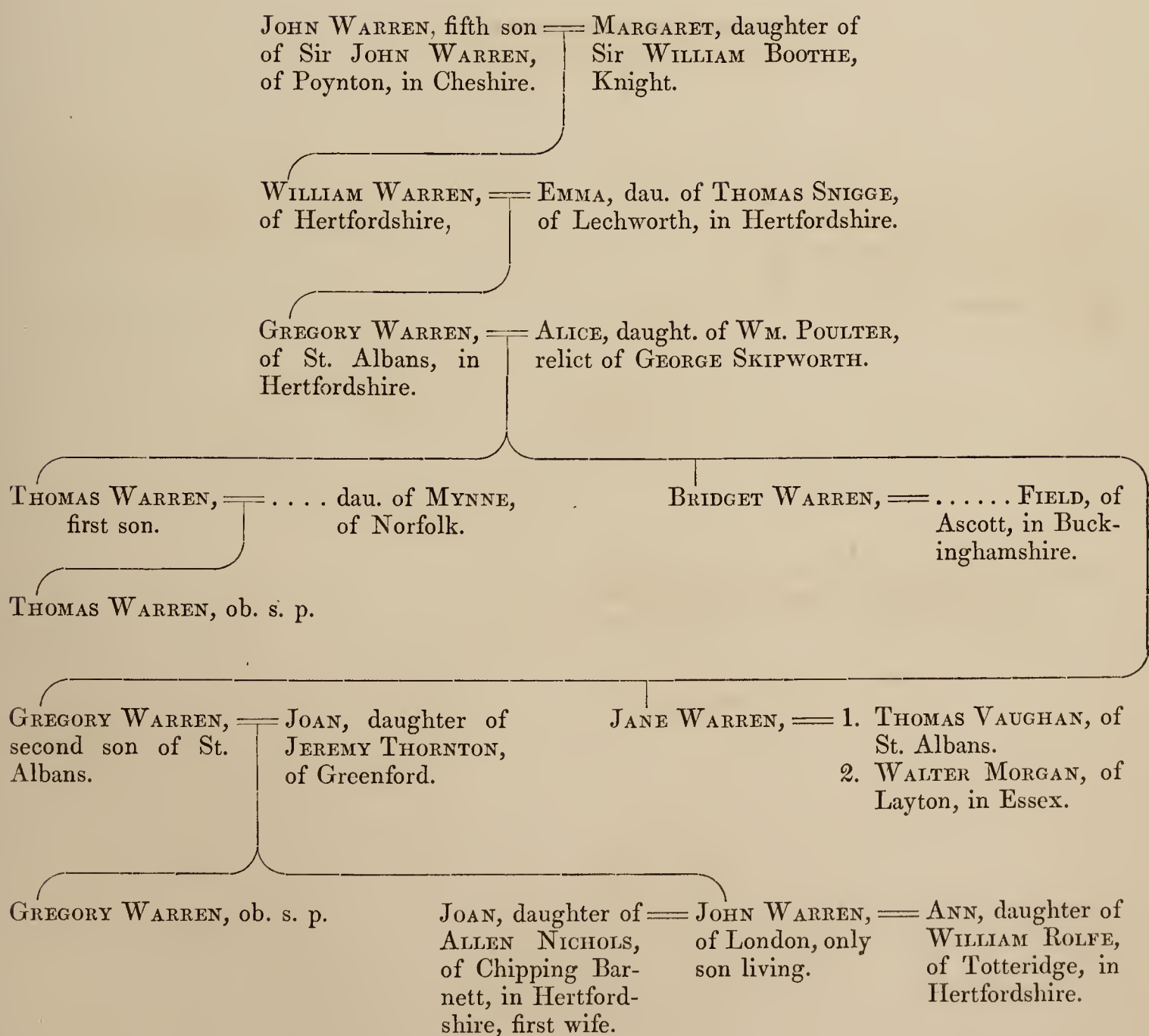


ARMS of WILLIAM WARREN, *alias* WALLER, of Basingbourne,
in Cambridge, Gent., descended from the house of
WARREN, in Pointen in Cheshire. Justified by my
hand.

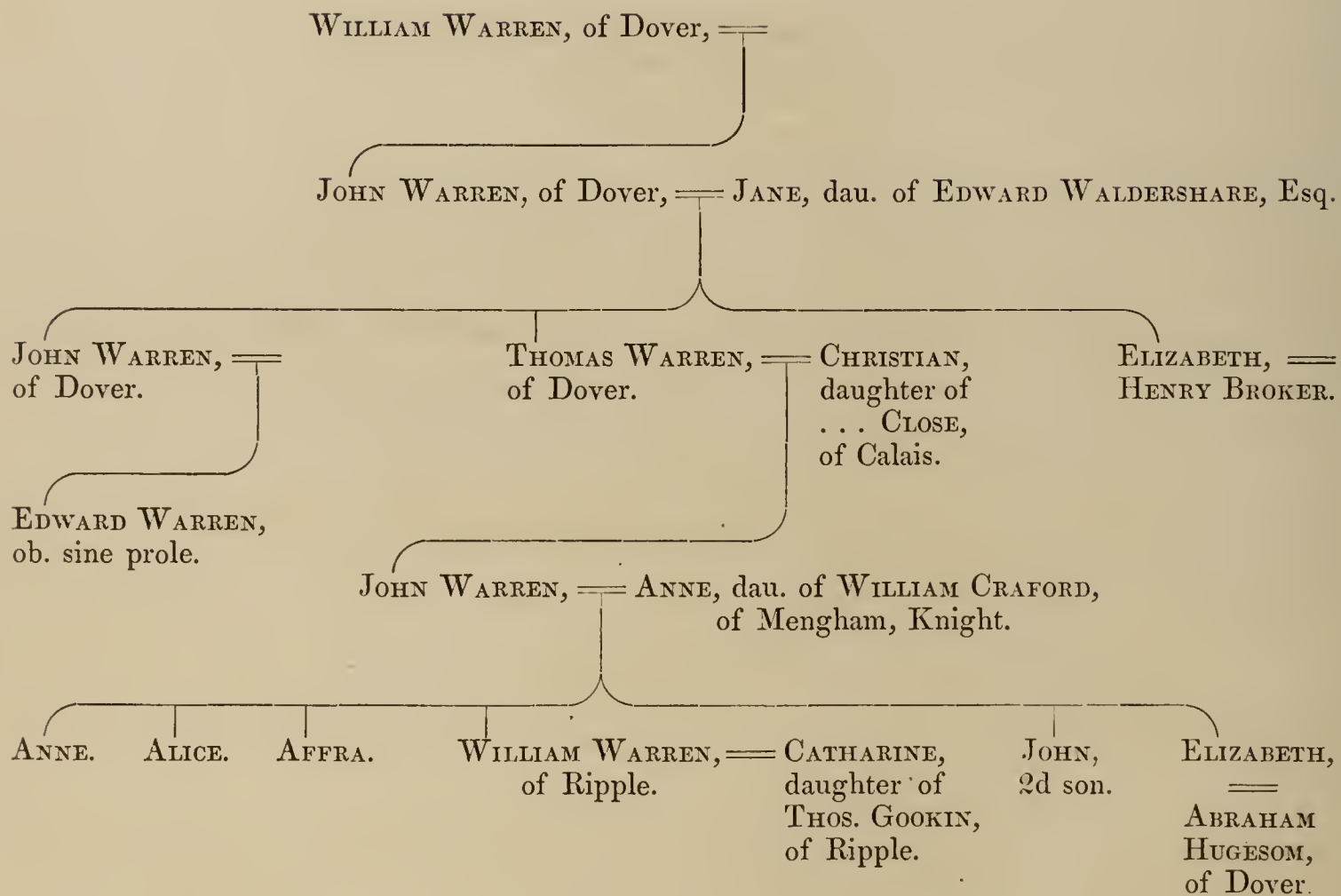
[Signed]

ROBERT COOK, *King of Arms*.

FROM THE VISITATIONS OF HERTFORDSHIRE, 1579 & 1634.



FROM THE VISITATION OF KENT, IN 1619.



FROM THE VISITATION OF LONDON, IN 1634.

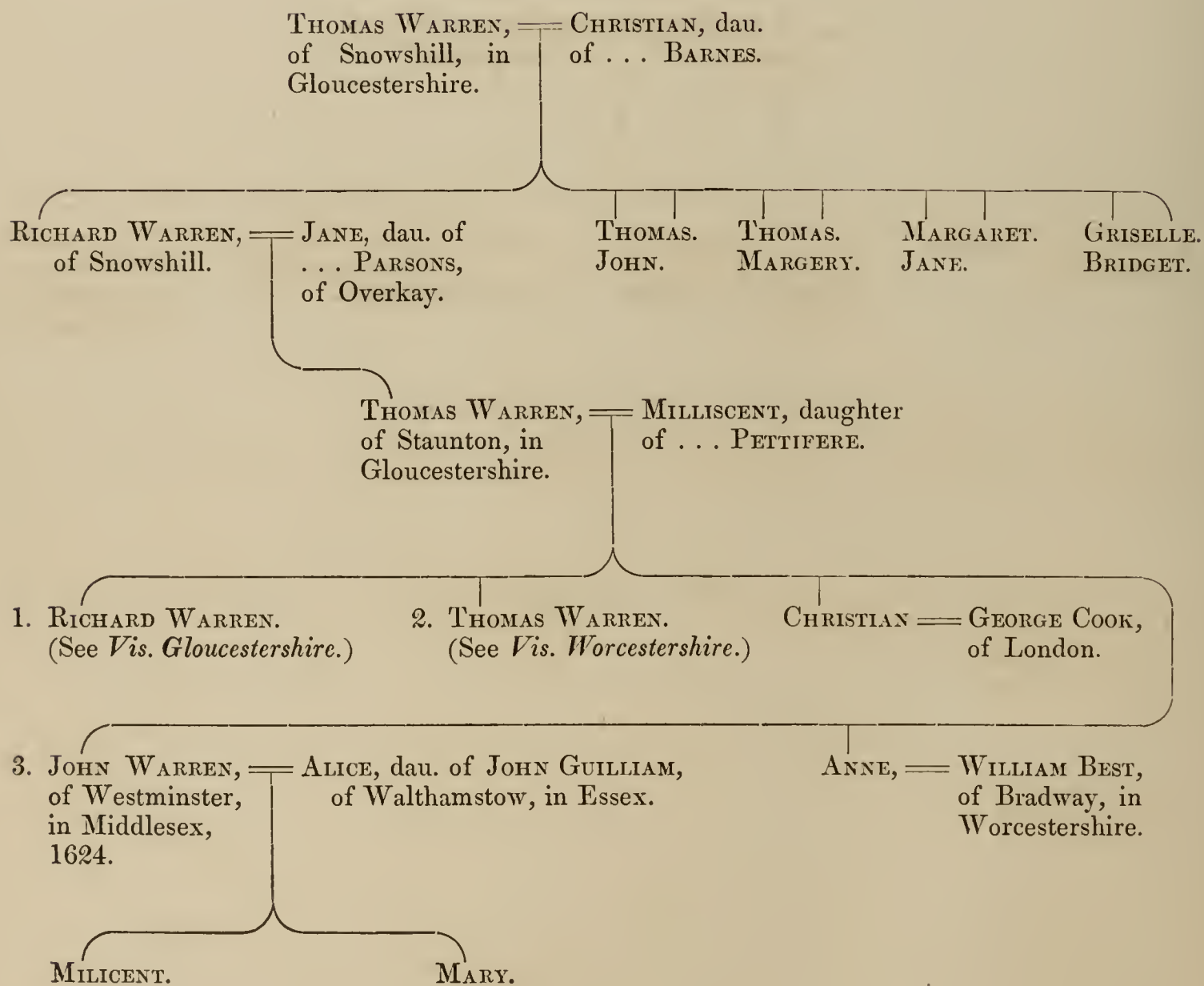
LAWRENCE WARREN, =
 of . . . in Lancashire,
 descended from the
 Warrens of Pointon,
 in Cheshire.

ROBERT WARREN, *alias* WARINGE, = ANNE, daught. of . . . BROWNE.

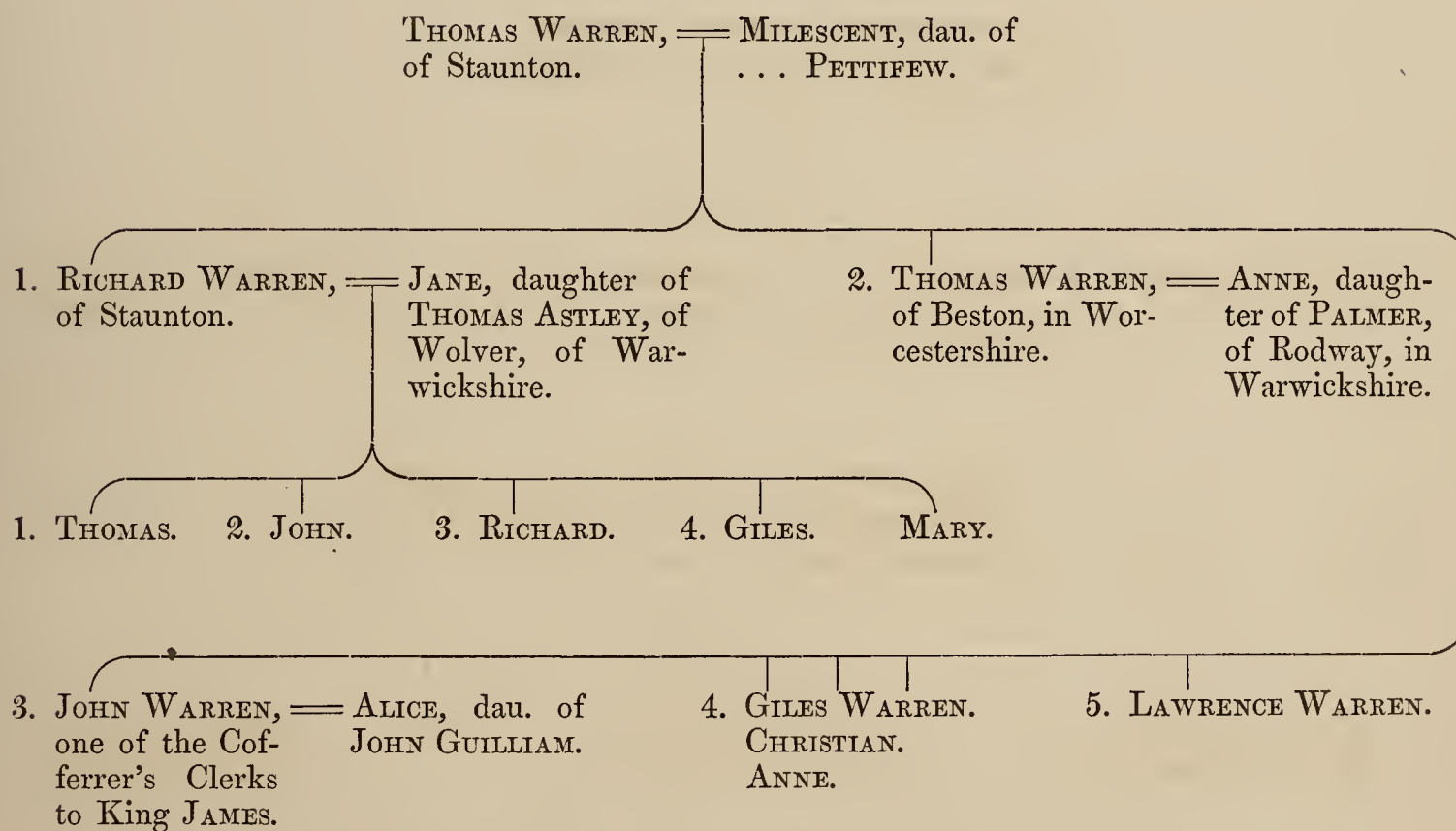
RICHARD WARYN, *alias* WARYNG, = MARGARET, dau. of . . . WARD.
 of London, 1634.

MARGARET WARREN.

FROM THE VISITATION OF MIDDLESEX.

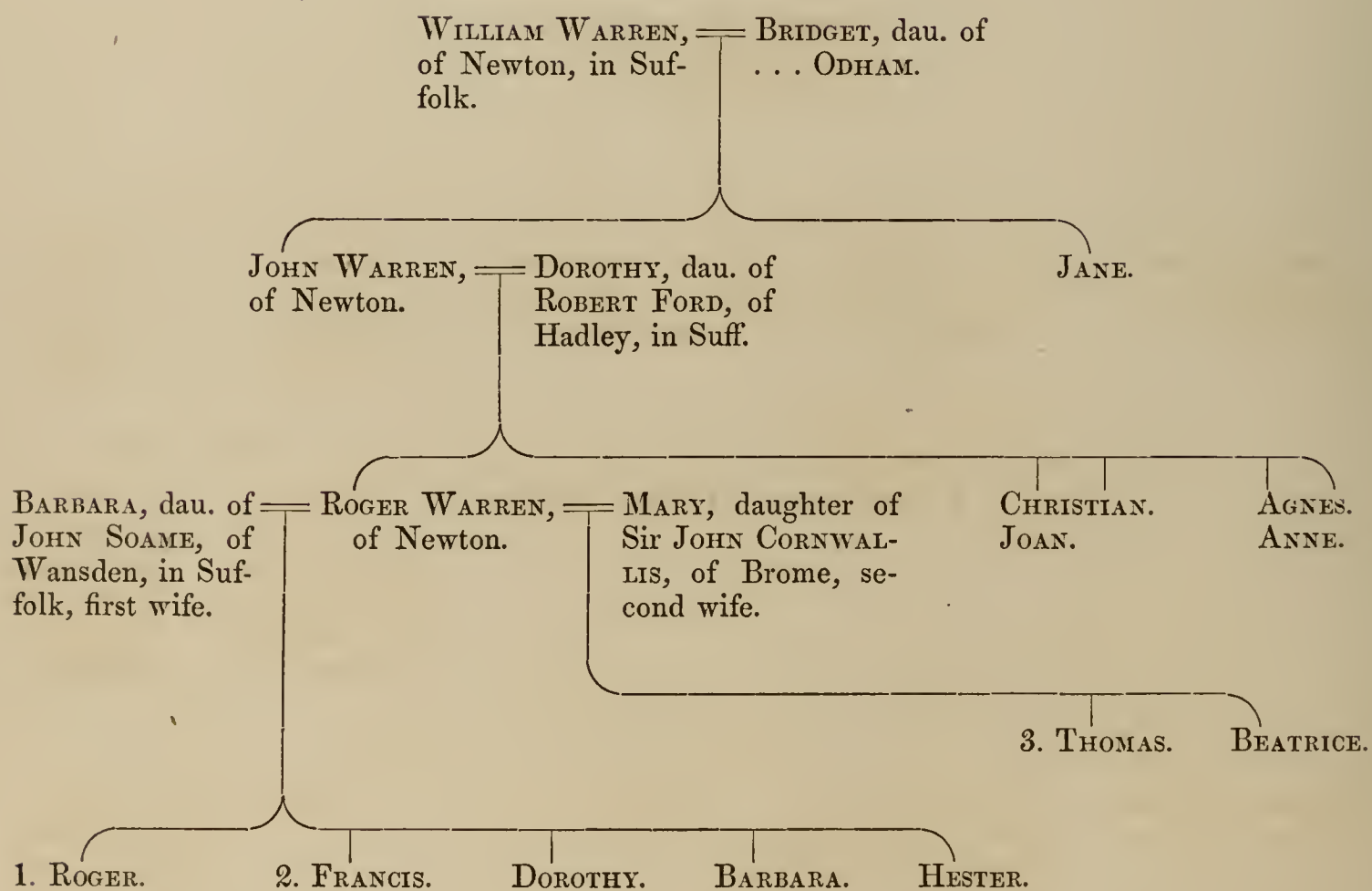


FROM THE VISITATIONS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE, IN 1583 & 1623.



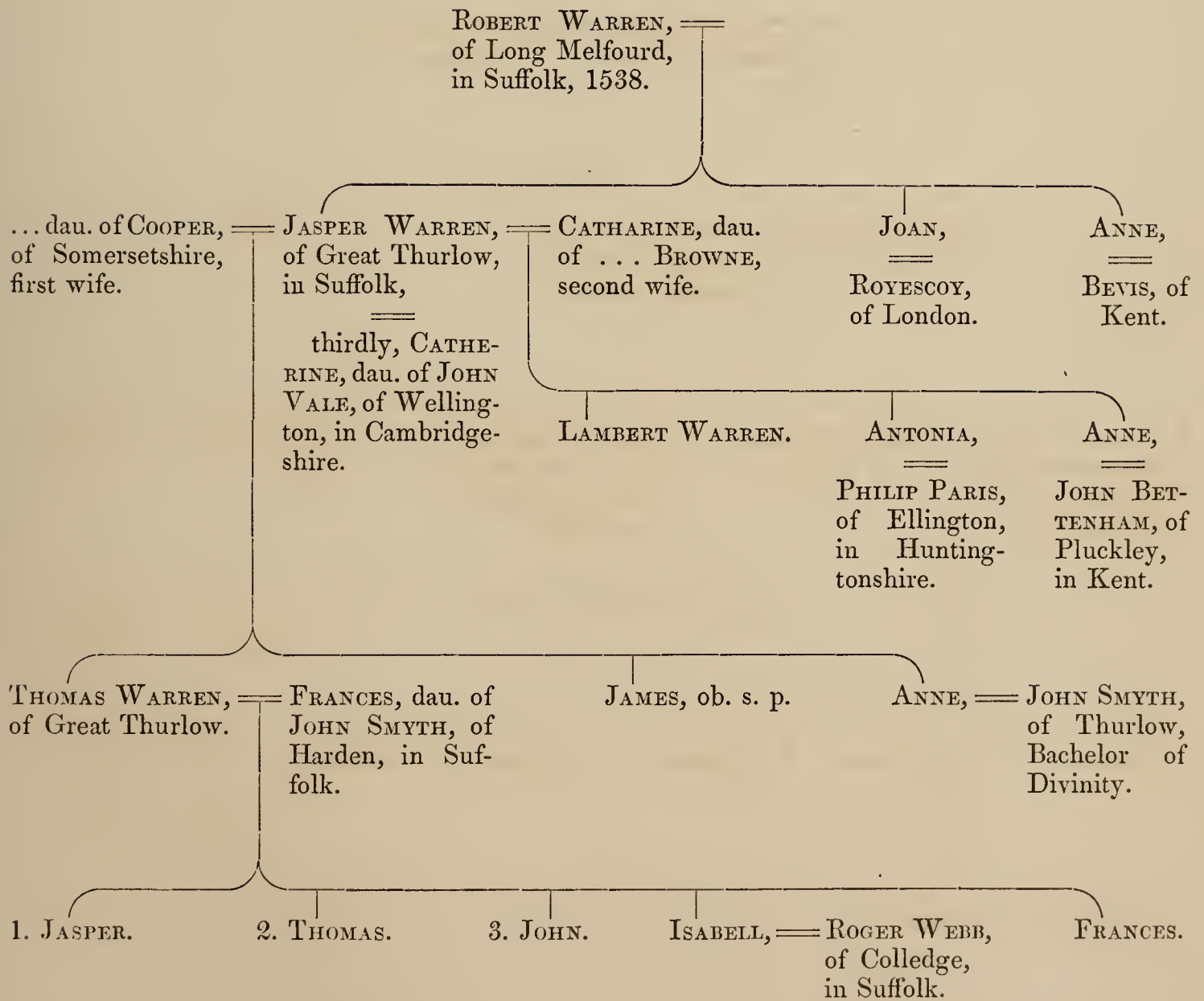
(ARMS as in preceding.)

FROM THE VISITATION OF SUFFOLK.

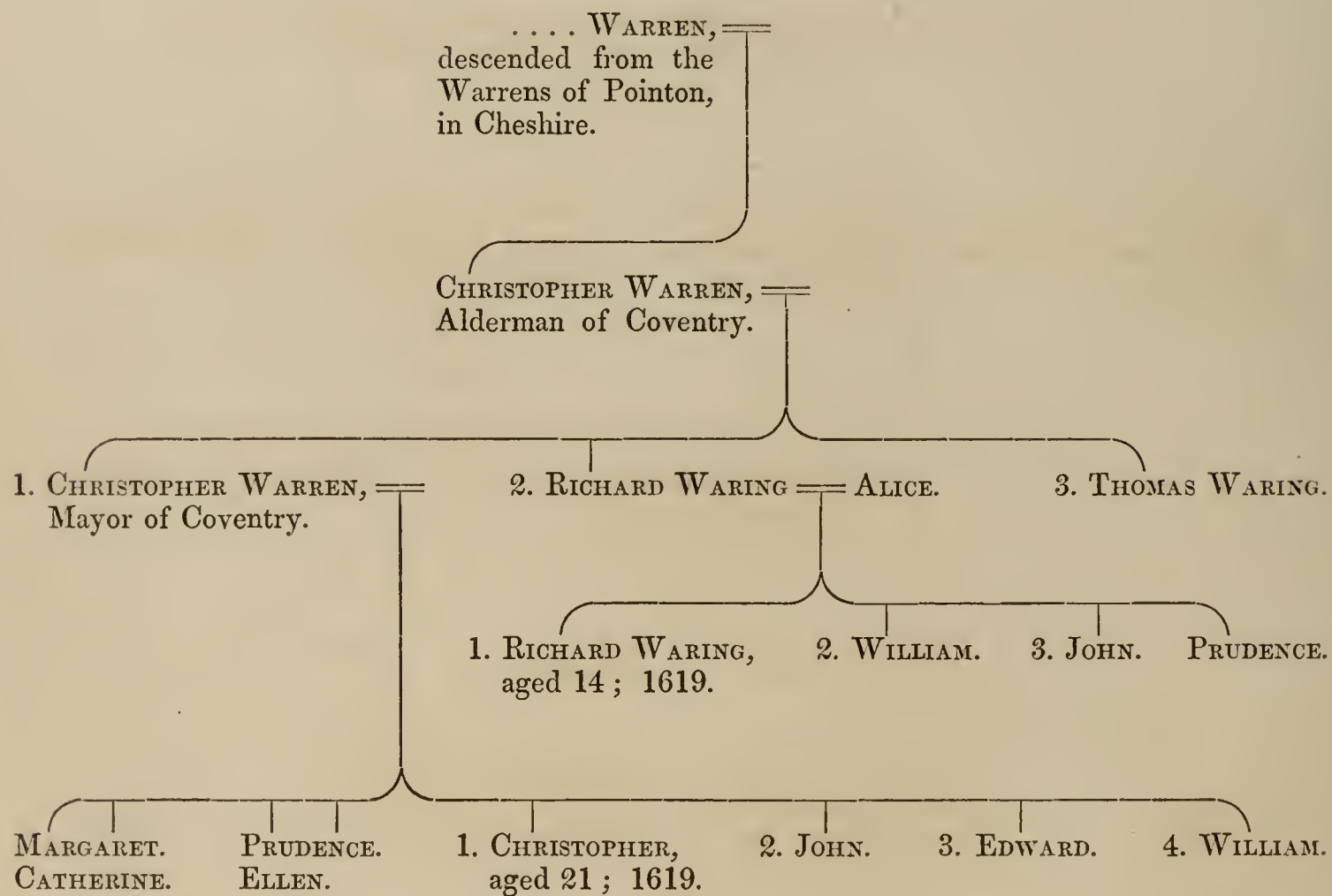


(For ARMS, see preceding.)

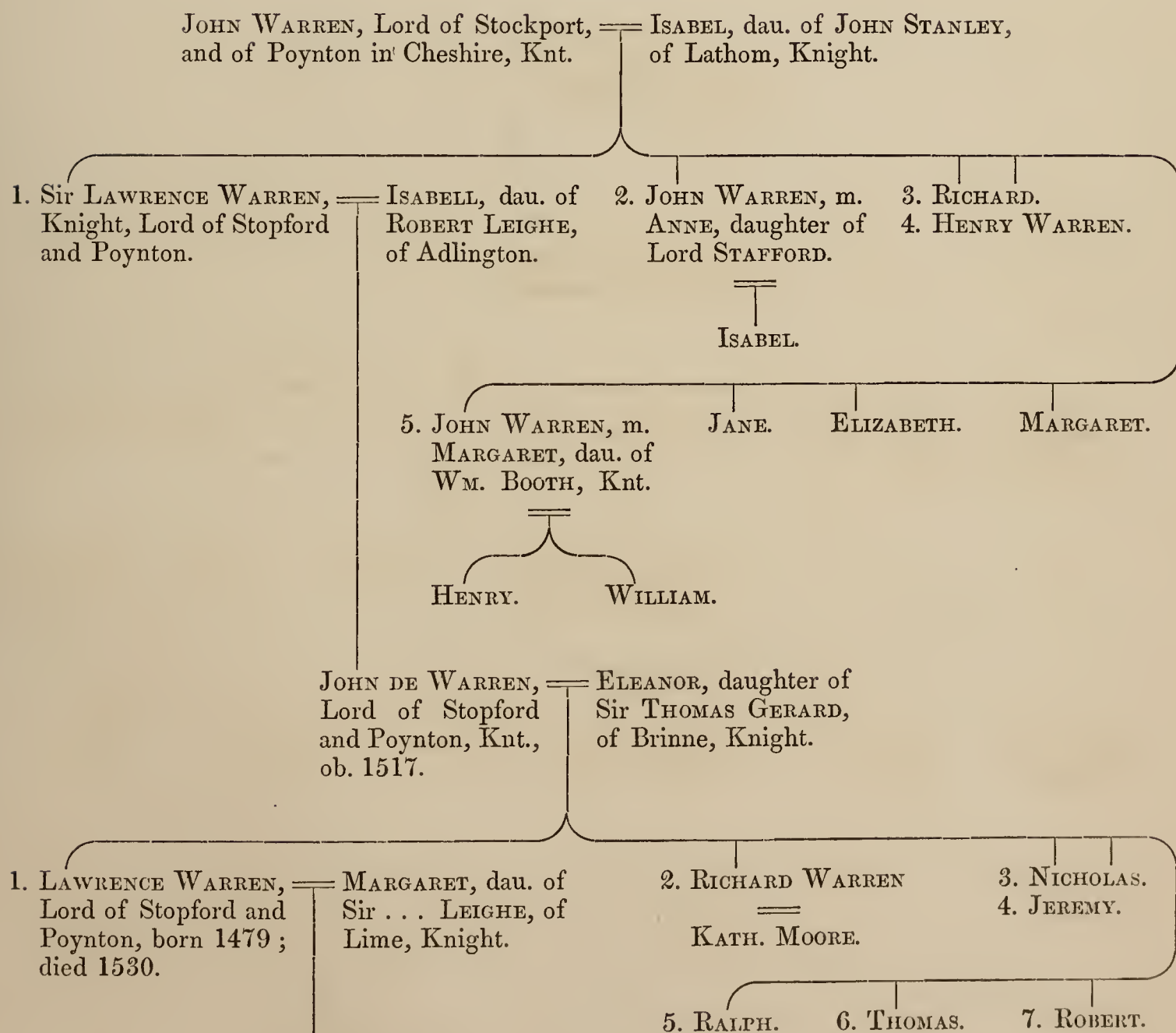
FROM THE VISITATION OF SUFFOLK.



FROM THE VISITATION OF WARWICKSHIRE, 1563 & 1619.



FROM THE VISITATION OF CHESHIRE.



(Continued on page 112.)

(VISITATION OF CHESHIRE. — Continued from page 111.)

1. LAWRENCE WARREN, = MARGARET LEIGHE.

1. Sir EDWARD WARREN, of Stopford and Poynton. = DOROTHY, dau. of Sir WM. BOOTH, of Dunham, Knt.

2. LAWRENCE.
3. EDWARD.

4. GEORGE.
6. EDWARD.

ELLEN.
DOROTHY.

MABEL.
MARGARET.
CECILIA.

KATHERINE.
ANNE.

JANE.
ISABEL.

5. RALPH WARREN, m.
ELIZABETH, daughter
and heiress of HENRY
CATHERALL.

GEORGE.
LAWRENCE.

ISABEL.
RALPH.

EDWARD.
SYBIL.

1. JOHN WARREN, Lord of Stopford and of Poynton. = MARGARET, dau. of Sir RICHARD MOLINEAUX.

2. EDWARD.

MARGARET.
ETHELRED.

ANNE.
JOAN.

ELLEN.
FRANCES.

3. LAWRENCE WARREN, m. FRANCES, dau. of RICHARD BROUGHTON, of Staffordshire.

4. PETER WARREN, m. ELIZABETH, dau. of . . . NORRIS.

JOHN. PETER. DOROTHY. ELLEN.

DOROTHY.

1. Sir EDWARD WARREN, of Poynton and Stopford. = SUSAN, dau. of Sir WILLIAM BOOTHE, of Dunham, Knt.

2. LAWRENCE.
3. RICHARD.

4. JOHN.
5. RALPH.

6. WILLIAM.
7. GEORGE.

DOROTHY.
MARY.

ELEANOR.
FRANCES.

ANNE.
LUCY.

JOHN WARREN, of Poynton and Stopford, living in 1613.

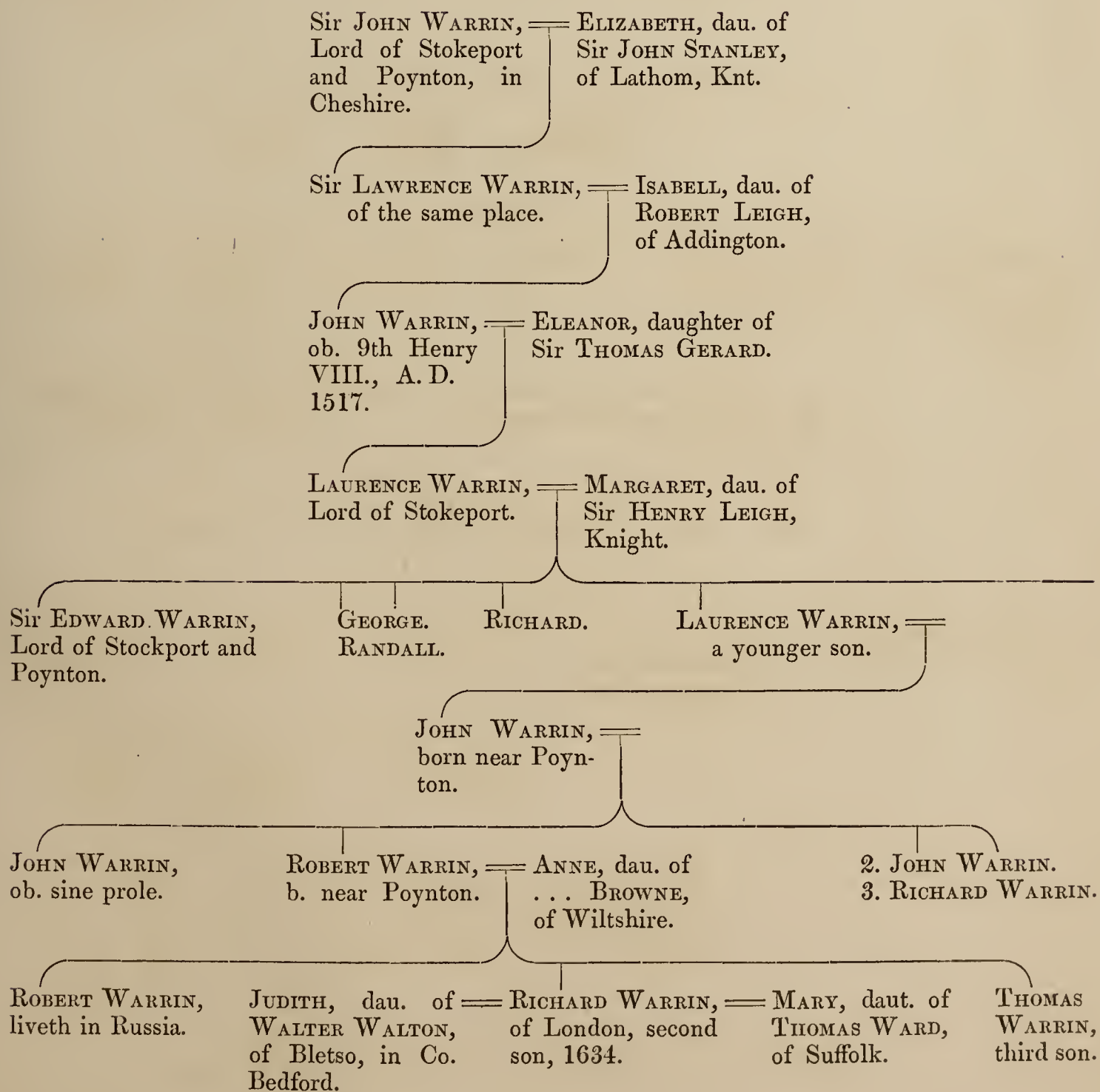
ANNE, dau. of GEORGE . . . of Bilsey, in Warwickshire.

1. EDWARD, aged 7 ; 1613.

2. JOHN.

3. LAWRENCE.

FROM THE VISITATION OF SURREY, IN 1662.



FEB 23 1915

